XIIIB

BY ORDER OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL * FORWARDED

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

DURING THE YEAR

1887.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE: PRINTED BY W. BALL & Co.,
Successors to the Punjab Printing Company).
GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.
1888.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the Home (Judicial) Department, No. 194, dated 19th February 1889.

READ—

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab for the year 1887.

REMARKS.—The Report now under consideration, like the Annual Police Report for the same year, shows a very remarkable increase in the returned number of offences. This increase, as is well known, has been continuous for some years, but that now shown is abnormal, the figures of the previous year, 1886, being exceeded by 9,598 offences admitted to have occurred, of which 6,424 were offences under the Indian Penal Code. Of all offences admitted to have occurred there were 112,970 as against 103,372 in the previous year. The statistics are not in the same form as those contained in the Police Report, but they agree in indicating a real and serious increase of crime in certain districts in the year under report, as well as a continuance of the gradual general increase above noticed. The greater part of this general increase is attributed by many of the best Magistrates and Police Officers to better reporting, and in this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to concur.

2. Under the head of offences against the person it is observed that there has been practically no increase in the minor offences of hurt and assault. Taken together the figures under these two classes for the years 1886 and 1887 practically correspond, as shown below :—

	1886.	1887.
Hurt	8,702	10,233
Criminal force and assault	19,795	18,161
Total ...	28,497	28,394

But to pass to the other end of the scale of offences against the person, this Report, like the Police Report, shows a serious increase in the number of murders. The murder cases returned as true are given as 433 for 1885, 452 for 1886, and 547 for 1887. The first of these figures is the same as that given in the Police Report for the same year, but the figures of 1886 and 1887 do not quite coincide; the Police Report showing 453 murders returned as true in the former and 524 murders returned as true in the latter year. It is requested that this discrepancy may be cleared up by the Registrar of the Chief Court in communication with the Inspector-General of Police. It is further noted that the number of murders shown in the Peshâwar District is 96 in the Criminal Justice Report and 103 in the Police Report. This discrepancy also should be explained. The large increase of murders in Kohât and Hazâra is mostly due to a rise in the number of frontier raids. These have, it is hoped, been brought to an end in the latter district by the Black Mountain expedition, and a similar remedy may possibly have to be applied in Kohât. In Bannu punitive police posts have had to be established in certain villages, the inhabitants of which combined to stifle evidence in murder cases.

3. The great bulk of the increase in the returns of crime is found under the head of "offences against property." Out of a total increase of 6,424 admitted to have occurred under the Indian Penal Code, there is an increase of 5,950 under this head. The subject has been much discussed of late, and the reports

called for in the Review of the Criminal Justice Report for 1886 have long been under the consideration of Government. The present Review has been for some time delayed in the expectation that it might be possible to indicate in connection with the Report now under discussion and the Report of the Police Administration for the same year what, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, are the causes, and what should be the remedies, of the existing state of things. But it has now been decided, as stated in the Review of the Police Report, that the whole subject must be dealt with separately. One reason for this decision is that the Government of India in the Home Department has observed a general increase of crime, not only in the Punjab, but in many parts of India, and has desired a special investigation of the subject to be made in this Province. Steps towards the commencement of this investigation have been taken separately.

4. The increase in 1887 in the number of true cases of robbery and dacoity is 181. This the Judges of the Chief Court regard as serious. The table in the margin shows the districts to which it is attributable. The great increase in Kohát is mainly due to a succession of petty raids and forays made by trans-border tribes: these seem to have been caused partly by political unsettlement and partly by distress caused by drought which has affected both the district itself and the country across the border. The increase in Pesháwar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan is probably due to the same causes. Hissar has a long border with Rájpútána, and from time to time suffers from incursions by robbers which are hard to repress. The three districts in the Ráwalpindi Division have been suffering severely from scarcity due to drought. In Lahore and Amritsar a lawless spirit prevailed, but action has since been taken against bad characters, which for the time at all events has produced a marked change for the better. There seems no reason to apprehend a revival of regular dacoity or gang robbery in the Province. The actual number of robberies as compared with the total number of offences against property is not great, being 546 out of a total of 45,264.

	1886.	1887.
Frontier Districts.		
Kohát	34	101
Pesháwar	15	39
Bannu	18	23
Dera Ismail Khan	16	23
Hissar	6	26
	89	212
Three Districts of Ráwalpindi Division.		
Ráwalpindi	34	67
Jhelum	9	22
Shahpur	5	11
	48	100
Two Districts of Lahore Division.		
Lahore	30	42
Amritsar	20	25
	50	67
	187	379

5. From the statement printed at page 6 of the Report it appears that the districts which show the greatest increase in the number of offences against property admitted to have occurred are Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Umballa. Of these districts two (Ráwalpindi and Jhelum have been singled out for special remark in the Review of the Police Report, in which also the returns indicate some failure in the measures for dealing with crime. In the districts noted in the margin the percentage of cases brought to trial to cases returned as true is decid-

District.	Percentage of cases tried to true cases.
Ráwalpindi	32
Kohát	34
Bannu	36
Montgomery	37
Hoshiárpur	41
Jhelum	42
Siálkot	42
Jullundur	42

edly low and probably indicates defects which might be at all events partially remedied by better administration. It is noticeable that Ráwalpindi not only has the most offences returned as true, but also shows the greatest increase in offences and the lowest percentage of cases brought to trial. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police and of the Commissioners of the Ráwalpindi, Peshâwar, Lahore and Jullundur Divisions is called to these remarks.

6. In the Police Report the Inspector-General of Police explained some difficulties which he has felt in preparing accurate statistics of crime, and indicated the belief that some of the increase in the offences shown by the returns was not real or not particularly serious. In the appendices to the present Report explanations are given attributing the increase in certain cases to high prices of food-grains. A good many officers also point out that the increase of reported crime may be in a great measure due to the increased readiness of the people to report offences. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion part of the apparent increase is no doubt due to these causes. But as to the greater readiness of the people to report offences, he is disposed to think that it is not so much the people injured as the village head men and watchmen who under pressure of authority are more exact in reporting than formerly. In some parts of the Province the villagers look upon certain kinds of theft, and cattle theft in particular, as affairs which should not if possible be reported to the Police, but which should be arranged by preference by payment of ransom or by reprisals. These cases used to be generally reported only when no clue was discovered, or when negotiations for ransom broke down. It is now not so safe or easy to stifle a report, but the report is often made late, and the case is often when sent to court privately compromised and allowed to break down. Mr. Channing, the Sessions Judge of the Lahore Division, makes some remarks with reference to the crime of the Lahore District which are worth quoting here, because they have in fact more than a local application. "A great deal of the crime of the district," he says, "comes from two parts, one prosperous, the other unprosperous. The unprosperous tract is along the Ravi, and more especially that part of the Ravi tract which is in the Montgomery direction. I fancy that the people in this tract have been always more or less given to thieving, and poverty naturally in such a tract increases crime. The prosperous tract is the country between Lahore and Kasúr, where the people have, from canal irrigation and a light assessment, acquired wealth, but, as an Honorary Magistrate expressed it to me, have not digested it. The men of this tract, the Mánjha, are naturally bold, energetic and lawless, and their prosperity, I think, tends to develop these qualities: and they appear to me to often engage in crimes more for the excitement of the enterprise, or to pay off an enemy, than from any other motive. The criminals of this district require a heavy hand over them, and I do not think that there is any undue leniency shown them at present, but I do not think that we can hope for any sudden transformation of the character of the men of the Mánjha." It is a common thing that want should increase crime, but it must not be forgotten that in such a country as the Punjab Proper a like consequence may sometimes follow from improved prosperity. The returns, however, in the present report confirm the inference already drawn from the Police Report that in 1887 the chief increase of crime took place in the western districts of the Province, and particularly in those in which there was some suffering from high prices due to failure of crops. Making due allowance for all the circumstances which have been noted in this paragraph, the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in the conclusion of the Judges of the Chief Court that in the year under report there was a serious increase of crime in the Province for which the remarks of the District Officers do not altogether satisfactorily account.

7. In the Lahore, Mooltan, Gujránwála and Amritsar Districts a large number of persons as noted in the margin were called upon to furnish security for good behaviour. In all these districts there was some increase of crime, but it has been reported by the Inspector-General of Police that the measures taken have had good results. The effect of them will no dobut be perceptible in the returns for 1888, but whether it will be lasting is a different question.

District.	Number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour.
Lahore ...	811
Mooltan ...	455
Gujránwála ...	378
Amritsar ...	351

8. In connection with the disposal of original criminal business it is noted that the percentage of the work done by District Magistrates (*viz.*, 4·3) is the same as in 1884. It is rather more than in 1885 and 1886, but it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor highly probable that District Magistrates might take up more original criminal work with advantage to the Criminal Administration. The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Honorary Magistrates noted in the margin, who disposed of a large number of criminal cases. The name of the late Sardár Ajít Singh, C.I.E., Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, stands second on the list included in the Chief Court's Report, and it may be recorded here that the death of this Sardár has been a great loss to the district administration.

Munshi Kádir Bakhsh, Khán Bahádur.
Sardár Narindar Singh.
Sayad Hádi Hussain Khán, Khán Bahádur.
Fakír Sayad Jamál-ud-dín.
Shahzáda Nádir.

9. For the reasons given in the Review of the Police Report, no opinion need be expressed on the working of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. It is noticed, however, that the percentage of convictions under the Regulation is fairly or satisfactorily high in all Frontier Districts except Hazára and Kohát. The reasons why it should be low in Hazára are stated in the Appendix by Mr. Cunningham, the Deputy Commissioner. The Commissioner of Peshawar is requested to report why it is so low in Kohát.

10. In the Police Review it has been said that Mr. Cunningham's proposals for dealing with the offence of mischief in the Hazára District will be taken into consideration in connection with any amendments of the Regulation that may be proposed. Mr. Cunningham says that cases of mischief by fire to cattle-sheds and stacks of fodder have risen from 70 in 1885 to 107 in 1887. He does not believe that this increase is real, and attributes it to more accurate registration. He remarks on the ease with which the offence is committed and the extreme difficulty of bringing it home to the offenders. Cattle-sheds and fodder stacks are scattered about in lonely places at a distance from the homesteads and can easily be fired in the darkness of the night, the smallest grudge being often sufficient temptation to resort to this ready mode of injuring an enemy. The evidence is seldom or never conclusive enough for conviction under the ordinary procedure, and the jirgas are averse to convicting, sometimes, however, imposing a small fine on grounds of mere suspicion where the men accused if really guilty should be severely punished. Mr. Cunningham proposes that power should be given to the Magistrate to assess and realize as a fine on a group of villages the value of property lost; the whole of the district being divided for the purpose into circles based as far as possible on tribal connection. Without at present committing himself to the approval of this proposal the Lieutenant-Governor notes it here for the further consideration of it already ordered.

11. The other features in the Report are not exceptional. As a matter of course an increase in the number of cases heard and in the number of punishments awarded follows upon the general increase of crime. The work as

usual has been disposed of with promptitude, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the number of persons convicted in the cases of the more serious classes of offences affecting life and property has increased considerably, more than in proportion to the number of such offences. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried has also risen generally. As in other Courts so in the Chief Court the criminal business has increased—the murder reference work in death cases by 21 cases; the criminal appeals instituted by 101, and the criminal revision cases for disposal by 323.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Registrar of the Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Judges and for circulation with the Report; and to all Commissioners for information and guidance, the attention of the Commissioners of the Ráwalpindi, Lahore and Jullundur Divisions being invited to paragraph 5, and of the Commissioner of the Peshâwar Division to paragraphs 5 and 9. Also to the Inspector-General of Police for guidance with reference to paragraphs 2 and 5.

Ordered also, that the Review be printed and published in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

C. L. TUPPER,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—19-2-89—452.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

Para.

A. General review of Offences committed and brought to trial.

Number of offences reported, admitted to have occurred and brought to trial ... 2
Remarks on the above statement. Increase in admitted crime ... 3
Complaints summarily dismissed ... 4

B.—Offences Classified.

Increase or decrease of crime under the main heads of the Indian Penal Code ... 5
Offences against the public tranquillity, (Chapter VIII) ... 6
Offences affecting the human body, (Chapter XVI) ... 7
Offences against property, (Chapter XVII) ... 8
Details for each District under the head of Offences against Property ... 9
Offences under Special and Local Laws ... 10
Proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure Code ... 11
Security to keep the peace ... ,,
Security for good behaviour ... ,,

C.—Original trials in Magistrates' Courts

Results of trials in Magistrates' Courts ... 12
Pending Files ... 13
Average duration of trials ... 14
Distribution of criminal work ... 15

D.—Special Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

District Magistrates' powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code ... 16
European British subjects ... 17
Frontier Regulations ... 18

E.—Original Jurisdiction of the Courts of Session.

Work disposed of by Courts of Session ... 19
Sessions trials ... 20

F.—Witnesses.

Number of witnesses examined ... 21
Detention of witnesses ... ,,
Diet money ... 22

PART II.—PUNISHMENTS.

Details of punishments inflicted by the Courts ... 23
Death ... ,,
Transportation ... 24
Imprisonment ... 25
Whipping ... 26
Fines and compensation awarded to complainants ... 27
Fines imposed by District Courts ... 28
Fines imposed by Courts of Session ... 29

PART III.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.

Appeals to District Courts ... 30
Appellate work of Sessions Courts ... 31
Criminal revision work in District and Sessions Courts ... 32

A.—Revision work in District Courts.

B.—Revision work in Sessions Courts.

PART IV.—CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Original trials ... 33
Capital sentences referred by Courts of Session ... 34
Criminal appeals ... 35
Criminal revision work ... 36
Miscellaneous cases ... 37

Statements.

No. 1.—Statement showing the number of officers exercising jurisdiction in Criminal Cases in the Punjab, on the last day of the year 1887,—and the work done during the year.

No. 2.—Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Punjab during the year 1887.

No. 3.—Statement of Miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Punjab, during the year 1887.

No. 4.—Statement showing the general result of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Punjab, during the year 1887.

No. 5.—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Punjab, during 1887.

No. 5A.—Statement showing the particulars of whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals of the Punjab, during the year 1887.

No. 6.—Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Punjab, during the year 1887.

No. 7.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Punjab, during the year 1887.

No. 8.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of European British Subjects in the Punjab, during the year 1887.

No. 9.—Return showing the number of days the Senior Judge and each of the Judges of the Chief Court at Lahore sat in Court and at Chambers in the Court house during the Calendar year 1887.

Appendix.

Extracts from the Annual Criminal Reports of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates.

No 1839.

FROM

R. L HARRIS, ESQUIRE,

Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 24th April 1888.

Sir,

I am directed to submit the Annual Report on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab, during the year 1887. The arrangement of the Report is the same as that of previous years.

PART I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A.—GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Number of offences reported, admitted to have occurred and brought to trial

2. The following is a comparative statement showing for each of the last three years the number of offences reported, the number admitted to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NATURE OF OFFENCES	Year	Offences reported	Complaints summarily dismissed	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police	Offences admitted to have occurred	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial	REMARKS
Offences under the Indian Penal Code ...	1885	113,800	35,669	1,349	76,782	56,190	125,845	
	1886	120,350	39,129	1,523	79,698	56,412	124,826	
	1887	128,623	40,782	1,719	86,122	59,598	130,035	
Offences under Special and Local Laws .	1885	28,232	3,559	98	24,575	23,544	53,276	
	1886	27,647	3,929	52	23,674	23,222	52,349	
	1887	31,262	4,364	50	26,848	26,043	60,082	
TOTAL .	1885	142,032	39,228	1,447	101,357	79,734	179,121	
	1886	147,997	43,050	1,575	103,372	79,634	177,175	
	1887	159,885	45,146	1 769	11[illegible] 970	85 641	190 117	

Remarks on the above statement Increase in admitted crime.

3. The first point to be observed from these figures is the large increase in the number of offences admitted to have occurred.

This increase has been steady for several years past; but in the year under report the figures of the previous year 1886 are exceeded by 9,59[illegible] of which 6,424 were offences under the Indian Penal Code. This increase is abnormal being far in excess of that of previous years, the increase in offences under the Indian Penal Code admitted to have occurred for 1885 and 1886 being 2,066 and 2,916, respectively.

The details of increase under the main heads of crime will be remarked upon later on in this report

Complaints summarily dismissed

4. The figures of the above statement show an increase of 2,096 complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, while the increase in offences reported was 11,888.

It will thus be seen that summary dismissals were not so numerous in 1887 as in 1886, in proportion to the number of offences reported. Of the 45,146 cases thus treated, 32,783 were dismissed without reference to the Police, and 12,273 after such reference, being nearly the same proportion as in 1886. Though the proportions under this head vary somewhat in different districts, there is nothing to show that in any particular district excessive use was made of the Police in referring petty cases for enquiry.

B.—Offences classified

Increase or decrease of crime under the main heads of the Indian Penal Code

5. The following statement shows, for the last two years, the increase or decrease in crime under each chapter of the Indian Penal Code, the number of cases and persons brought to trial, and the results of trial.

Description of offence	Number of offences admitted to have occurred, during the year.		Percentage of increase or decrease.	Number of cases brought to trial		Persons disposed of during the year		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.	
	1886	1887		1886	1887	1886	1887.	1886	1887.	1886	1887
Chapter VI.—Offences against the State	1	1		1	1	6	5	6	3	100	60
" VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy	1	2	+100	1	1	1	4	1	4	100	100
" VIII.—Offences against the public tranquillity	915	891	−6	822	770	6,702	6,079	4,378	3,760	65	62
" IX.—Offences by or relating to public servants	143	135	−6	140	133	198	196	48	78	24	40
" X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	958	1,157	+21	954	1,156	1,803	2,208	890	1,165	50	53
" XI.—False evidence and offences against public justice	1,013	1,288	+17	988	1,263	1,493	1,935	654	884	44	46
" XII.—Offences relating to coin and Govt stamps	149	167	+12	126	146	151	179	73	94	48	52
" XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures	70	65	−7	59	65	86	84	37	48	43	57
" XIV.—Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	506	640	+27	498	625	1,229	1,602	730	1,467	59	87
" XV.—Offences relating to religion	153	144	−6	146	138	383	420	43	119	11	28
" XVI.—Offences affecting the human body:— ..											
1.—Offences affecting life	947	1,026	+8	749	808	1,198	1,442	539	643	45	44
2.—Causing miscarriages, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births ..	93	97	+4	64	79	81	98	33	67	41	68
3.—Hurt	8,702	10,283	+18	7,946	9,789	19,689	23,400	4,068	4,854	21	21
4.—Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	739	864	+17	633	705	1,729	1,861	265	335	15	18
5.—Criminal force and assault .	19,795	18,161	−8	17,708	16,535	44,053	40,224	5,790	5,756	13	14
6.—Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor	288	363	+26	217	261	554	510	134	210	24	41
7.—Rape . ..	109	113	+4	84	86	97	103	27	37	28	36
8.—Unnatural offence ..	108	116	+7	75	89	87	105	48	45	55	43
Chapter XVII.—Offences against property:—											
1.—Theft	14,100	16,067	+14	7,494	8,389	10,630	12,264	6,817	8,016	64	65
2.—Extortion .	222	219	−1	188	181	430	438	56	51	13	12
3.—Robbery and dacoity	365	546	+50	204	262	426	599	185	271	43	45
4.—Criminal misappropriation of property	414	454	+10	382	432	533	615	297	306	56	50
5.—Criminal breach of trust	701	788	+12	599	634	780	834	243	332	31	40
6.—Receiving of stolen property ..	2,969	3,370	+13	2,319	2,610	3,658	4,068	2,125	2,446	58	60
7.—Cheating	624	832	+33	614	780	982	1,229	199	309	20	25
8.—Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	8	18	+125	7	17	13	32	2	1	15	3
9.—Mischief .	3,403	3,922	+15	2,722	3,150	6,624	7,501	1,675	2,532	25	34
10.—Criminal trespass	16,516	19,048	+15	5,250	6,099	9,831	11,319	3,781	4,577	38	40
Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to documents, or to trade or property marks	124	129	+4	122	111	223	214	41	39	18	18
" XIX.—Criminal breach of contracts of service	21	15	−29	20	14	34	20	14	10	41	50
" XX.—Offences relating to marriage .. .	3,958	3,768	−5	3,743	3,528	5,578	5,450	598	579	11	11
" XXI.—Defamation ..	274	289	+5	272	290	465	545	34	44	7	8
" XXII.—Criminal intimidation insult and annoyance	1,279	1,188	−7	1,265	1,185	2,407	2,193	293	298	12	13
Total	79,698	86,122	+8	56,412	59,598	122,154	127,886	34,139	39,080	28	31

Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII.

6. Under the head of offences against public tranquillity there is, it will be observed, a decrease of 6 per cent. from the figures of 1886. Last year's Report showed an increase in 1885 of 18 per cent. It will be seen later on in this Report that there was an increase in the number of proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code for taking security to keep the peace. To this, and to the fact that disturbances during the Muharram and Dasehra observances were almost *nil*, may be ascribed the decrease noted.

Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI

7. The total number of offences affecting the human body (Chapter XVI), shows a slight increase on 1886, the figures being :—

1886	30,781
1887	30,973

The chief difference in point of number is between offences classified as Hurt and those coming under Assault.

Taken together the number of offences under these two heads remains about the same as last year. The figures seem to show that the Magistrates generally have paid greater attention to the definitions of these two crimes.

There has been an increase in all the graver offences under this chapter of the Code. Offences affecting life have increased by 8 per cent, and this follows the increase of 11 per cent. shown in the last Report.

Murder.

There has been a serious increase in the number of murders. The following table shows an increase of 21 per cent. over the number in the preceding year In 1884, the number of murders returned as true was 347 : and this has been exceeded by 200 during the year under report. It is true the percentage of convictions was higher than those of 1885 and 1886, but it was lower than that of 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year	Cases.		Persons disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.				Remaining under trial.	Proportion of convictions to total number disposed of
	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial	Convicted,	Acquitted, discharged, died &c.	Total disposed of.		
1885 .	433	348	743	215	363	578	165	37
1886 ...	452	339	783	208	381	589	194	35
1887 ...	547	426	992	332	518	850	142	39

The Districts in which the greatest number of murders occurred are given below :—

District	1887	1886
Peshawar	96	109
Rawalpindi	44	39
Kohat	40	32
Hazara	39	13
Bannu .	38	26
Jhelum ...	25	25

The number in Hazara is just treble that of 1886. The District Magistrate of Hazara states that it is impossible to give any satisfactory explanation of this large increase in a district where there may or may not be raids from beyond the border.

As remarked above there is a slight improvement in the number of convictions. The following statement shows the results of trials in murder cases in each Sessions Division :—

Division		Persons disposed of by the ordinary tribunals		Persons disposed of by Councils of Elders.	
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Convicted.
Delhi	..	26	14	.	.
Umballa	.. ...	12	7		
Jullundur	... .	21	13		
Hoshiarpur	.. ..	14	12		
Ferozepore	...	13	23	.	...
Amritsar	.. ..	9	24	..	...
Sialkot	... ...	13	17	.	
Lahore	..	4	3		.
Mooltan	... .	29	16		..
Rawalpindi	... ..	39	18	.	...
Jhelum	.. ..	71	34		...
Derajat	... ...	108	42	15	45
Peshawar	..	148	109	98	100
Total 1887		507	332	113	145
Total 1886	...	377	208	78	145

As regards the cause of increase in the number of murders ; the Sessions Judge of Delhi does not think the increase in his Division was due to any general cause. The Sessions Judge of Amritsar thinks "murder and homicide are abnormal crimes, and are not governed by general laws."

The Sessions Judge of Ferozepore finds a serious increase which it is difficult to account for "unless it be owing to the growing immunity from punishment." The other Sessions Judges have merely noted the increase.

Offences against property, Chapter XVII

8. As was the case in 1886, the increase of crime under the Indian Penal Code, is chiefly under the head of offences against property. This was the principal subject remarked upon in the Review of the Report of 1886. Out of a total increase of 6,424 offences admitted to have occurred under the Indian Penal Code, there is an increase of 5,942 under this head. The abstract given below shows the number of offences against property and of cases brought to trial for the last four years : —

Year	Number of Cases.		Percentage brought to trial.
	Admitted to have occurred.	Brought to trial	
1884	32,364	18,556	57
1885	34,901	18,562	53
1886	39,322	19,779	50
1887	45,264	22,570	50

The percentage of cases brought to trial remains the same. The most noticeable features of increase are under the following sub-heads :—

Sub-heads of Crime	Increase in number of true cases.
Theft	1,967
Receiving stolen property	401
Criminal trespass	2,532
Robbery and Dacoity...	181
Cheating	208

The increase in thefts is little less than that of 1886, while the increase shown against Criminal trespass is considerably greater. The increase in the number of robberies is serious

Details for each District under the head of Offences against Property

9. The statement annexed gives for each District in the Province the number of offences against property admitted to have occurred and brought to trial, grouped into four main classes :—

District.	*Theft and receipt of stolen property.*				*Serious cases of Criminal trespass.*				*Robbery and Dacoity.*				*Other cases*				*Total.*					
	Cases returned as true		Cases brought to trial		Cases returned as true		Cases brought to trial.		Cases returned as true.		Cases brought to trial.		Cases returned as true.		Cases brought to trial.		Cases returned as true.		Cases brought to trial.		Percentage.	
	1886.	1887.	1886	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886	1887
Delhi	395	235	292	332	226	247	68	107	2	7	2	5	91	159	91	159	714	748	453	603	63	81
Gurgaon	205	261	163	178	156	127	50	49	3	6	3	3	95	97	92	96	459	491	308	326	67	66
Rohtak	209	195	161	178	197	180	62	59	7	3	8	3	73	67	69	67	486	445	300	307	62	69
Karnal	501	316	247	175	290	196	80	64	8	3	4	3	147	126	101	107	946	641	432	349	46	54
Umballa	537	724	412	494	409	706	99	136	4	8	3	6	302	314	302	314	1,252	1,762	816	950	65	54
Simla	140	154	130	154	14	9	14	9	1	..	1	...	39	29	39	31	194	192	184	194	95	101
Jullundur	340	344	188	203	623	845	65	104	9	16	5	11	210	349	199	333	1,182	1,554	457	651	39	42
Ludhiana	263	282	195	211	345	108	78	106	6	5	6	5	354	274	354	274	968	669	633	598	65	90
Hoshiarpur	383	330	197	178	552	671	75	90	23	8	19	9	305	247	300	236	1,263	1,256	591	513	47	41
Kangra	223	330	170	232	111	150	66	75	1	1	...	1	311	274	297	271	646	755	533	579	82	77
Amritsar	1,065	718	589	496	960	899	171	165	20	25	5	21	309	496	279	448	1,855	2,138	917	1,130	49	53
Gurdaspur	457	567	230	254	753	748	88	75	9	9	20	3	485	327	463	220	2,550	1,651	1,243	552	49	33
Gujranwala	630	621	381	382	464	489	115	117	8	5	6	3	326	360	233	252	1 428	1,475	735	754	51	51
Sialkot	646	750	448	443	902	906	122	130	3	5	3	5	396	390	328	285	1,947	2,051	901	863	46	42
Lahore	1,475	1,707	929	864	195	1,077	254	307	30	42	16	19	306	431	285	431	3,005	3,257	1,484	1,621	49	50
Ferozepore	817	813	443	530	671	889	190	222	18	18	5	10	309	328	279	314	1,855	2,048	917	1,076	49	52
Hissar	412	639	295	447	201	193	85	106	6	26	2	15	129	124	121	120	748	982	503	688	69	70
Mooltan	960	1,137	509	586	504	555	182	217	12	5	9	4	295	343	249	343	1,771	2,040	949	1,150	54	56
Jhang	440	454	311	367	184	263	78	94	2	3	2	2	82	85	82	85	708	805	473	548	67	68
Montgomery	1,696	1,977	619	644	438	456	103	112	35	37	11	19	347	411	259	305	2 516	2,881	992	1,080	39	37
Muzaffargarh .. .	453	579	229	346	444	443	132	141	2	3	3	4	130	205	111	191	1,029	1,230	475	682	44	55
Jhelum	628	776	326	354	658	1,262	137	250	9	22	5	18	323	445	314	431	1,618	2,505	782	1,053	48	42
Gujrat ...	468	530	331	358	424	514	70	109	8	10	8	10	180	429	154	322	1,080	1,483	563	799	52	54
Shahpur .. .	601	778	309	470	375	401	93	118	5	11	5	6	187	259	171	257	1,168	1,449	578	851	49	59
Rawalpindi .. .	675	1,559	429	503	862	1,672	146	244	34	67	13	20	590	761	459	475	2,461	4 059	1,047	1,302	43	32
Dera Ismail Khan ...	213	412	149	229	202	401	104	110	16	23	5	11	73	79	57	75	564	915	315	425	56	46
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	424	471	268	306	269	258	84	110	4	7	5	7	171	177	172	181	868	913	529	604	61	66
Bannu	343	393	181	238	670	838	106	104	18	23	6	13	207	291	116	213	1,238	1,545	409	568	33	36
Peshawar	376	533	306	405	719	733	164	171	15	39	8	16	306	438	317	377	1,416	1,743	795	969	56	56
Hazara	250	191	201	191	193	59	83	58	13	8	7	1	313	250	192	166	769	508	483	416	63	81
Kohat	524	561	175	191	269	288	61	55	34	101	9	16	183	133	130	107	1,010	1,083	375	369	37	34
Total	17 069	19,437	9,813	10 999	14,380	16,583	3,225	3,816	365	546	204	269	7,500	8,698	6,537	7,486	39 314	45,264	19,779	22,570	50	50

From this statement it will be seen that the Districts which show the greatest increase in the number of cases admitted to have occurred were—

District.	*Increase.*
Rawalpindi	1,598
Jhelum	887
Umballa	500

There is a decrease to be observed in the totals against the Districts of Gurdaspur, Ludhiana, Karnal and Hazara Rawalpindi, in addition to heading the list of totals of cases returned as true, shows the lowest percentage (32) of cases brought to trial.

The District Magistrate of Rawalpindi thinks the figures show an increased readiness to report crime rather than an actual increase, and with this view the Sessions Judge seems to concur.

Lahore, though only second in number of cases this year, shows an increase from 3,005 to 3,257.

The remarks of the District Magistrate, Lahore, will be found in the extracts published at the end of this report.

The Sessions Judge, Umballa, thinks it "reasonable to conclude that the defect lies in the system of criminal administration."

The District Magistrate, Shahpur, attributes the increase to increased readiness on the part of the people to report crime, and to a succession of bad harvests.

The District Magistrates of Mooltan, Montgomery and Muzaffargarh, think the increase is due generally to the distressed state of the population, the high price of grain, and the scarcity of fodder.

The District Magistrate, Dera Ismail Khan, gives similar reasons

The District Magistrate, Bannu, adds to this the want of English Magistrates, and an increase in legal technicality, making convictions more difficult.

As will be seen hereafter in this report, security for good behaviour was taken in 1887 in a greater number of cases, and for larger amounts than in 1886, and some effect it might have been supposed would be shown in the class of crime under consideration, but an examination of district figures shows that notwithstanding the efforts made in this direction by the District Magistrates of Gujranwala, Lahore, Mooltan and Shahpur, the number of offences has further increased in each of those districts. On this subject the District Magistrate of Gurdaspur remarks—"I am unable to account for the increase of theft and other kindred offences. The preventive jurisdiction of Magistrates under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, does not seem to have been slackly worked." It may be that the effects of increased exertions towards repression of crime in particular districts, have not as yet been felt, but will be shown in the figures of 1888. It is evident that there has been a serious increase in crime in the Province for which the above remarks of District Officers do not altogether satisfactorily account.

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

10. The following abstract gives the details of offences under Special and Local Laws for the past two years. A separate statement will show the details of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code, which are not included in this abstract :—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Arms Act	227	254	178	203
Canals and Drainage Act	989	1,200	1,695	1,836
Cantonments Act	3,129	2,960	5,110	4,721
Cattle Trespass Act	1,454	1,376	751	839
City Chaukidars Act	116	187	157	205
Contract (workmen) Act	55	149	3	8
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act	342	353	254	379
Excise Act	349	361	378	350
Forest Act	1,199	1,549	3,619	7,595
Gambling Act	178	197	555	743
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act	330	316	325	343
Municipal Act	1,670	1,707	1,729	1,994
Opium Act	326	312	386	326
Police Act	5,460	6,431	8,082	8,616
Prostitutes (under the Cantonments Act)	191	146	234	169
Punjab Laws Act	401	537	494	678
Railways Act	354	369	338	358
Salt and Saltpetre Act	87	73	123	101
Stamp Act	78	94	81	104

It will be seen from the statement in para. 2 of this report that there has been an increase of over 3,000 offences admitted to have occurred under this main head, including offences under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The above abstract shows the chief source of increase to be under the Police and Forest Acts. Kangra alone is responsible for 6,145 convictions under the Forest Act, out of a total of 7,595. This the District Magistrate, Kangra, reports was due to certain whole villages having been tried for forest fire cases in the Kulu Sub-division, and the matter has formed the subject of special enquiry and report to Government.

The most noticeable increases in the number of offences under the Police Act were in Karnal and Shahpur. The District Magistrate of Shahpur attributes this to more vigorous efforts being made by the Municipalities to prevent breaches of sanitary rules.

Under the Canals Act there is shown an increase of 211 cases. There were 485 cases in Dera Ghazi Khan concerning which the District Magistrate writes; "The large increase under this Act is to be regretted, and it seems probable that the Deputy Collector admits cases without sufficient enquiry, as in 201 cases the accused were discharged on the non-appearance of the complainant or withdrawal of complaint".

There is an increase in cases under Act XIII of 1859, Contract (workmen) Act. The District Magistrate of Hissar thinks "the time is past for the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by this Act, and parties should have to go to the ordinary Civil Courts and pay expenses." Under this Act Ludhiana, where canal works were in progress, shows the largest increase. Notwithstanding an increase of 202 cases under the Cantonment Act in Rawalpindi, there was a decrease in the whole number of cases under the Act, chiefly in the Cantonments of Peshawar and Jullundur.

Proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure

11. The annexed statement gives the details of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code :—

Nature of Proceedings.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485	1886	1	1	...
	1887	24	26	6
Proceedings under Chapter VIII—Security to keep the peace	1886	2,463	9,732	5,126
	1887	2,684	10,510	5,435
Proceedings under Chapter VIII—Security for good behaviour	1886	3,546	4,901	3,659
	1887	4,784	5,762	4,530
Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	1886	68	115	37
	1887	382	492	73
Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	1886	194	605	159
	1887	193	620	112
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 250 ...	1886	1,077	1,258	1,258
	1887	1,108	1,280	1,255
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	1886	...	...	...
	1887	...	...	...
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI ...	1886	1,880	1,880	415
	1887	1,928	1,928	435
Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII ...	1886	224	300	187
	1887	252	397	261

Security to keep the peace.

There has been an increase in the number of persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace, the figures for the last 4 years being :—

1884	4,316
1885	5,400
1886	5,126
1887	5,435

The increase is found chiefly in the following districts :—

Delhi	from	9	in 1886	to	69	in 1887.
Rohtak	„	34	„	„	197	„
Jullundur	„	65	„	„	164	„
Hoshiarpur	„	102	„	„	133	„

This seems to be due partly to preventive action taken in connection with the synchronous observance of Muharram and Dasehra. As usual the Frontier districts show the largest number of cases under this head.

Security for good behaviour.

In the following districts a large number of persons were called upon to furnish security for good behaviour :—

	1887.	1886.
Lahore	811	... 244
Mooltan	455	... 145
Gujranwala	378	... 17
Amritsar	351	... 139

The number of persons so called upon rose in the Delhi District from 5 in 1886 to 156 in 1887, in Hoshiarpur from 12 to 60, and in Sialkot decreased from 324 to 160. The remarks of the District Magistrates of Lahore and Gujranwala on this subject will be found in the printed extracts.

The District Magistrate of Mooltan "determined to try if a greater resort to the provisions for prevention of crime would have any effect," but thinks "the result not encouraging as the provisions of the law do not touch men of power who encourage thieves and share in the profits." With this view the Sessions Judge agrees.

The abstract below gives the number of persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security to keep the peace, or for good behaviour, and the average amount of security demanded :—

Year	Prevention of breach of the peace.				Good behaviour			
	Number of persons from whom security or recognizance was demanded	Number of persons imprisoned in default	Number of persons detained for more than one month in default.	Average amount of security demanded	Number of persons from whom security or recognizance was demanded	Number of persons imprisoned in default.	Number of persons detained for more than one month in default.	Average amount of security demanded
				Rs				Rs
1886 ...	5,126	279	69	187	3,659	625	277	195
1887 ...	5,435	535	134	163	4,530	970	425	246

C.—Original Trials in Magistrates' Courts.

Results of trials in Magistrates' Courts.

12. The following figures give the number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of during the year, and the manner of disposal :—

Accused persons whose cases were disposed of.

	Number.	*Percentage*
Died or escaped	147	... ...
Transferred	43	... ..
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution ...	48,082	. 26
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds ...	58,914	... 31
Convicted, committed or referred	81,028	... 43
Total	1,88,214	.. ..

The figure for percentage of conviction was 40 in 1886. Percentages of convictions were lowest in the following districts :—

Hoshiarpur	23
Gurdaspur	28
Gujrat	31

and highest in—

Simla	68
Kangra ..., ...	60
Rohtak, D I. Khan	57

The percentages for Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur are still very low, though slightly better than in the preceding year, when they were 21 and 26, respectively.

The following statement gives the results of trials before the various classes of Courts :—

Class of Officers.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1886.	1887	1886.	1887.
District Magistrates	6,801	7,762	60	63
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	64,238	66,332	41	47
Tahsildars	57,513	54,034	34	38
Naib-Tahsildars	3,877	16,882	42	27
Cantonment Magistrates	7,789	7,120	75	76
Canal Officers and other special Magistrates ...	2,593	2,826	65	67
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	19,202	16,777	35	39
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	13,018	16,481	31	35
Total	1,75,031	1,88,214	40	43

The only very noticeable difference in this statement between the figures of 1886 and those of 1887, is the much larger number of petty cases taken up and disposed of by Naib-Tahsildars, and the fall in their percentage of convictions. In proportion to the total number of persons disposed of, District Magistrates had more persons before them for trial than in 1886.

Pending Files.

13. The number of cases for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the last three years are as follows :—

Year	Number of Cases.			Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1885	80,376	79,330	1,046	2,533
1886	80,088	78,762	1,326	3,068
1887	86,264	85,023	1,241	2,752

Average duration of trials.

14. The average duration of trials in Magistrates' Courts was 9 days for the whole Province. The average duration in each class of Court was as follows :—

		Days. 1886.	Days. 1887.
Special Magistrates		4	6
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	2nd and 3rd Class	7	6
	1st Class	9	9
Benches of Magistrates		5	5
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts	2nd and 3rd Class	7	6
	1st Class	9	9
District Magistrates	Under their ordinary powers ...	11	11
	Under their enhanced powers (Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code)...	21	19

15. The following statement shows, for the last 3 years, the amount of original criminal business disposed of by each description of Criminal Court (except the Chief Court and Courts of Session) with percentages and the average number of cases decided :—

Distribution of criminal work.

Description of Court or Officer exercising powers.	Cases disposed of.			Percentage			Average number of cases decided by Officers of each grade.		
	1885	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Special Magistrates ...	858	989	1,248	1·1	1·3	1·5	19	31	37
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	5,412	6,152	7,654	6·8	7·8	9·0	87	88	108
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	9,525	9,193	8,247	12·0	11·7	9 7	433	368	326
Naib-Tahsildars with Judicial powers	1,818	1,354	6,766	2 3	1·7	7·9	140	150	86
Tahsildars	25,343	24,041	23,353	31·9	30·6	27·4	204	195	190
Judges of Small Cause Courts	...	...	19	...	.	...	...	...	19
Cantonment Magistrates ...	4,764	4,154	4,044	6·1	5 3	4·8	529	415	449
Extra Assistant Commissioners	22,459	22,798	23,118	28·4	28·9	27·2	242	250	249
Assistant Commissioners ...	4,615	5,036	4,673	5·8	6·4	5·7	220	252	187
District Judges and Subordinate Judges with Appellate powers	1,581	1,885	2,292	1·9	2·4	2·5	116	105	121
District Magistrates	2,955	3,160	3,609	3·7	3·9	4·3	95	102	113

There is a slight falling off in the amount of petty criminal work disposed of by Boards of Honorary Magistrates, and an increase in the work disposed of by Naib-Tahsildars.

The percentage of work done by District Magistrates is the same as in 1884.

The following Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of most cases :—

District.	Name of Magistrate.	Powers.	Number of cases disposed of.
Lahore	Munshi Kadar Bukhsh, Khan Bahadur ...	1st Class ...	592
Amritsar	Sardar Ajit Singh, C. I. E., Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner	1st „ ...	544
Lahore	Sardar Narindar Singh	2nd „ ...	465
Delhi	Sayad Hadi Husain Khan, Khan Bahadar...	1st „ ...	407
Lahore	Fakir Sayad Jamal-ud-Din	1st „ ...	364
Ludhiana	Shahzada Nadir	2nd „ ...	358

The abstract given below shows the number of cases disposed of by District Magistrates in the exercise of their enhanced and ordinary powers during the past two years :—

Year	In exercise of		With the assistance of a Council of Elders.	In exercise of appellate powers.
	Enhanced powers.	Ordinary powers.		
1886	675	1,399	907	4,509
1887	834	1,749	797	5,682
+	159	350	...	1,173
−	...	...	110	...
Average for each District 1887 ...	27	56	26	183

D.—Special Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

District Magistrates' powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code

16. District Magistrates disposed of 834 cases under their enhanced powers conferred under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 675 in 1886. Of these 294 were cases triable by Court of Session. Reference for confirmation by Court of Session was made in 259 cases. Of the sentences referred, 220 were confirmed, 20 were modified, 12 were annulled and 7 pending decision at the close of the year. The average duration of cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 19 days as compared with 21 days in 1886.

The highest average duration was in Ludhiana (49), and the lowest in Simla (3).

European British subjects

17. One hundred and twenty-seven European British subjects were brought to trial before Magistrates during the year as against 113 in 1886. Of those brought to trial, 63 were convicted, 58 acquitted or discharged, 2 committed to the Sessions and 4 to the Chief Court.

Frontier Regulations

18. The annexed statement shows for the year under report and for the preceding year, the number of cases disposed of under the various Frontier Regulations in the districts to which they apply.

District.	Regulation I of 1872, Section 3 — Proceedings against villages for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals.		Regulation I of 1872, Section 4 — Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to blood-shed.		Regulation I of 1872, Section 8. — Adultery		Regulation I of 1872, Section 10 — Fines for offences committed under the rules		Regulation VII of 1873, Secs. 3, 5 & 6. — Crossing the Frontier		Regulation IV of 1873 Section 2. — References to Councils of Elders.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 13. — References to Councils of Elders		Regulation IV of 1887, Secs. 24 & 25 — Fines on communities accessory to crime.		Regulation IV of 1887, Sec. 31 — Preparation to commit certain offences		Regulation IV of 1887, Sec. 32. — Adultery		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 35. — Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to blood-shed		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 36. — Breach of the provisions of Sections 33, 34 or 35.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 39. — Security for prevention of murder.		Regulation IV of 1887, Section 40 — Security from families when a blood feud exists or is probable.	
	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887	1886	1887
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	10	3	..	15	15	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...		..	2	.	2
Dera Ghazi Khan	.	...	2	..	4	...	..	.	...		69	..	...	102	...	..	...	..	...			.	..	.	..	.	..	.
Bannu .. .	3	5	...	...	2	...	...	.	..	.	144	..	.	69	...	3	..	..	...	...		..	..	...	..	...	...	..
Peshawar	3	..	13	...	1	.	...	..	...		156	...	...	229	...	..	..		...	1	...	.	..	1	.	...	...	..
Hazara	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	116	..	...	96	...	16	.	..	...	..	.	.	..	...		..	...	
Kohat	3		..	...	5	..	...	...	...	80	407	...	...	286	..	21	..	..	...	2	...	12	...	...	.	8	...	...
Total ...	11	5	15		12	.	...	10	3	80	907	15		782	...	40	..	5		3	...	12	...	1	..	10	..	2

The above statement shows the working of the new Frontier Regulation IV of 1887 during a part of the year.

This Regulation was extended to the following Districts on the dates against them :—

Peshawar, Hazara, Kohat	10th March 1887.
D. I Khan, D. G Khan, Bannu	17th June 1887

As to the working of this Regulation it seems too early to pronounce an opinion. The District Magistrate of Hazara is the only officer who has commented upon this, and his remarks will be found in the printed extracts.

The results of the references to Councils of Elders during the past year and 1886 are shown in the following table :—

District.	Number of persons tried		Number of persons convicted		Percentage of convictions.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887
Dera Ismail Khan	28	43	8	20	29	46
Dera Ghazi Khan	138	221	130	165	94	75
Bannu	490	241	204	121	42	50
Peshawar	359	545	218	334	60	61
Hazara	242	200	192	82	79	41
Kohat	1,102	718	578	184	52	26

The figures below give particulars as to the fines imposed in each district under the Frontier Regulations :—

District.	Fines imposed		Average per person convicted.		Percentage of fines imposed realized within the year.		Amount awarded as compensation.	
	1886.	1887	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Dera Ismail Khan	1,739	1,264	102	55	53	31	1,739	1,264
Dera Ghazi Khan	8,272	20,560	64	125	30	17	6,473	15,944
Bannu	13,838	7,205	67	59	35	64	12,317	3,976
Peshawar	18,433	19,837	83	79	32	48	9,688	4,840
Hazara	4,181	4,548	23	45	24	39	2,875	1,756
Kohat	33,334	26,951	58	87	63	53	19,500	12,388
Total ...	79,797	80,365	60	83	46	42	52,592	40,168

The very low figure of realization against Dera Ghazi Khan is explained by the District Magistrate. He states that the greater part of the fines were imposed in December, and that at the close of the year the period of grace for payment had not expired. In Dera Ismail Khan the District Magistrate reports that one offender from whom Rs. 500 was due was in jail and so the fine was not realized.

E.—Original Jurisdiction of the Court of Session.

Work disposed of by Courts of Session

19. The annexed abstract gives for the last 2 years the number of cases disposed of, and of persons tried by Courts of Session :—

	Cases		Persons.	
	1886	1887	1886.	1887
Sessions trials	392	482	778	1,139
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code ...	221	212	259	272
Other references	41	96	62	165
Total ...	654	790	1,099	1,576

Sessions trials

20. The number of Sessions trials increased by 23 per cent. from the preceding year. The following statement shows the general result of such trials committed to the Courts of Session in each of the past 4 years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	17
	For Disposal				Disposed of						Pending at the end of the year					
	Persons.		Total.		Persons				Total							
Year	Remaining from previous year.	Committed to the Sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Acquitted	Convicted	Convicted and referred to the Chief Court under Sec. 374, Criminal Procedure Code	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over 3 months.	Average duration	Date of oldest case pending
1887 .	149	1065*	540	1234	25	498	459	157	482	1139	58	95	54	5	55	12th Novr. 1883
1886 ..	121	809	461	930	5	334	297	142	392	778	69	152	56	11	55	12th Novr. 1883
1885	72	758	451	830	3	306	264	135	389	708	62	122	56	3	55	12th Novr 1883
1884 ...	130	707	391	837	5	307	374	79	350	765	41	72	59	6	60	12th Novr 1883.

* One case was received by transfer

157 persons were sentenced to death by the Courts of Session in 1887, as compared with 142 in 1886. The percentage of convictions fell from 56 in 1886 to 54 in 1887.

Average duration remains the same. Two European British subjects were tried by Courts of Session during the year, and both were convicted.

F.—Witnesses.

Number of witnesses examined

21. The following figures show the number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts during the years 1886 and 1887:—

	1886	1887
District Courts ...	2,50,413	2,80,857
Sessions Courts ...	5,837	6,635
Chief Court ..	56	42

Detention of witnesses.

The periods during which witnesses were detained were as follows :

	Percentage	
	1886	1887.
Discharged on the first day ...	90 1	90 1
" " second day ...	7 6	7 4
" " third day ..	1 7	1 9
Detained more than three days ...	0 6	0 6

The following districts show the largest number of detentions over three days :—

Shahpur	439
Delhi	165

Diet money.

22. The annexed statement shows the results of the dieting of witnesses for 1886 and 1887:—

Year	Number of witnesses who attended the Court	Total number of witnesses examined	Actual number of witnesses dieted	Number of witnesses dieted.		Amount of diet money paid.		Average cost of each witness dieted.					
				By Police	By Magistrate.	By Police.	By Magistrate	By Police.			By Magistrate.		
						Rs	Rs	Rs	A	P	Rs	A.	P
1887 ...	297,242	280,857	93,865	47,833	61,557	12,524	29,377	0	4	2	0	7	7
1886 ...	264,664	250 413	83,044	46,149	47,688	11,448	23,652	0	4	0	0	7	11

The percentage of witnesses who attended Court and received diet money is the same as last year, (31).

The amount paid away in each of the last three years was as follows :—

	Rs.
1885	28,866
1886	35,100
1887	41,901

PART II.—PUNISHMENTS.

Details of punishments inflicted by the Courts.

23. The following statement shows the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the province during the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Class of Tribunal.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment, Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment, Rigorous: Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Whipping: In addition to other punishment.	Whipping: In lieu of other punishment.	Fine: With imprisonment.	Fine: Without imprisonment.	Persons ordered to find or give: Security to keep the peace.	Persons ordered to find or give: Recognizance to keep the peace	Persons ordered to find or give: Sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour: Rigorous.	Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour: Simple.
Magistrates Courts...	1886	68,359	..	...	..		10,024	5,402	757	2	181	1,207	10,613	42,206	4,039	1,089	3,661	567	33
	1887	79,210	...	...	...		12,091	6,541	823	.	246	1,373	12,465	48,592	3,911	1,524	4,534	946	28
Sessions Courts ...	1886	884	..	112	23		359	24	1	6	...	...	165	18	...	1	44	40	3
	1887	933	...	189	22		372	123		15	16	...	196	3	2	.	124	70	7
Chief Court	1886	129	82	34	1		4	8	.	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...		.
	1887	142	97	38	3			4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..
Total ...	1886	69,102	82	146	24		10,387	5,434	758	8	181	1,207	10,782	42,314	4,039	1,089	3,705	607	36
	1887	80,185	97	227	24		12,463	6,668	823	15	250	1,373	12,652	48,595	3,913	1,524	4,648	1,016	35

Death.

Almost every column of this statement shows an increase on the figures of 1886. Death sentences confirmed by the Chief Court were 97 as against 82 in the previous year, and 84 in 1885.

Transportation

24. Sentences of transportation for life have increased from 146 in 1886 to 227. The figures below show the number of sentences of transportation for life or for a term in each of the last three years:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.
For life	116	146	227
For a term ...	25	34	24

Imprisonment.

25. The following are the details of sentences of imprisonment according to the length of the term awarded for 1886 and 1887 :—

	Number.		Percentage.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Not exceeding 15 days ...	1,792	2,834	10	14
" 6 months ...	9,996	11,043	58	53
" 2 years ...	4,645	5,978	27	28
" 7 years ...	766	1,122	5	5
Above 7 years ...	24	28	...	...
Total ...	17,223	21,005	...	...

Whipping.

26. The number of sentences of whipping has increased, but is less than in 1883. For the last three years the figures are as follows :—

Year.	In addition to	In lieu of
	Other punishment.	
1885 ...	248	1,064
1886 ...	181	1,207
1887 ...	256	1,373

Fines and compensation awarded to complainants.

27. The following abstract shows the amount of fines imposed, and of compensation awarded to complainants by all Courts in the Province, with the amount realized and percentage of amount realized to amount imposed or awarded. This abstract includes fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations.

	Fines.				Compensation.		
	Imposed.	Realized.	Percentage.		Awarded	Paid.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886 ...	5,62,221	3,89,108	69	...	1,22,788	56,616	46
1887 .	6,25,771	4,40,857	70	...	1,20,519	62,555	52

The percentage of realizations shows some improvement on the figures of 1886. The amount shown as realized includes realizations on account of fines imposed in previous years.

The amounts imposed and awarded by the District Courts in 1887 under the Frontier Regulations and under the ordinary law, were as follows :—

	Amount of fine.		Percentage
	Imposed.	Awarded as compensation.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under Frontier Regulations	80,365	40,168	50
Under ordinary law ...	5,24,651	77,306	15
Total ..	6,05,016	1,17,474	19

Fines imposed by District Courts.

28. The following are the details of fines imposed by the District Courts for the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of persons fined.		Total amount of fines imposed.		Average amount of fine per head.		Percentage of the fines imposed that were realized within the year.		Percentage of fines imposed, ordered to be paid in compensation.	
1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886	1887	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs				
52,909	61,057	5,45,139	6,05,016	10	10	57	58	22	19

The figures show little difference in percentage of realization, while the average amount of fine per head remains the same. Of the total increase of Rs. 59,877 in the amount of fines imposed, only Rs. 568 are on account of increase in the amount of fines imposed under Frontier Regulations.

The District of Kangra shows Rs. 7,075 made up of fines up to Rs. 10, and this has been explained in para. 10. The lowest percentages of realizations appear against the District figures of Montgomery (33,) and Dera Ghazi Khan (32). The percentage in Montgomery rose from 27 in 1885 to 51 in 1886. None of the other Districts show very low percentages of realization. The abstract given below shows the total amount of fines imposed and realized for the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Amount of fines				
Years	Imposed.	Realized		Total	Percentage of column 5 on column 2
		On account of year	On account of past year		
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1884 ...	4,86,275	3,04,498	80,688	3,85,186	79
1885 ...	4,84,597	3,00,985	64,160	3,65,145	75
1886 ...	5,45,139	3,13,202	73,283	3,85,585	70
1887 ...	6,05,016	3,50,079	84,700	4,34,779	72

Thus a slight improvement is shown on last year in realization.

Fines imposed by Courts of Session.

29. The following figures give details of fines imposed by Courts of Session for the last two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fine per head	Percentage of fines imposed that were realized in the year	Percentage of fines imposed, ordered to be paid in compensation.
		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1886	183	17,202	94	15	9
1887	189	20,745	110	9	15

It is to be remarked that the figure in the third column against 1887 includes a fine of Rs. 5,000 in one case, in which the fine was remitted on appeal to the Chief Court. This would make the percentage in column 5, 12 in place of 9.

The Sessions Judges who were addressed last year on the subject of small percentage of realization, agree in stating that every possible means is employed to realize the fine. There is no doubt that long terms of imprisonment coupled with fine explain the low percentage in the above statement in some measure.

The percentages of total realization during the last 4 years are shown in the following statement :—

Year	Amount of fines				
	Imposed.	Realized			Percentage of total realization on amount imposed in the year
		On account of year	On account of past year	Total	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1884 ...	15,487	3,948	2,832	6,780	44
1885 ...	16,010	1,714	4,352	6,066	38
* 1886 ...	17,202	2,516	4,298	6,814	40
1887 ...	20,745	1,853	4,225	6,078	29

* The correct figures for 1886 have been shown in place of those printed in the Report of that year

In this statement also it is to be noted that the subtraction of the fine of Rs. 5,000 above-mentioned from the total amount of fine imposed by Sessions Courts would alter the percentage for 1887 to 37, so that the fall in realization shown by the figures is apparent rather than real.

PART III.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.

Appeals to District Courts

30. The number of sentences appealable to District Courts was 43,913. The number of appellants was 9,226, the percentage to those who could appeal being 21 as compared with 20 in 1886, 18 in 1885 and 16 in 1884. The agency by which those appeals were disposed of, and the manner of disposal in each district are shown in the annexed statement—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DISTRICT	Appeals disposed of						Percentage of persons whose				Average duration of appeals.
	By District Magistrate		By District and Sub-Judges		By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners		Appeals were rejected	Sentences were confirmed	Sentences were reduced or altered	Sentences were reversed, proceeding quashed or new trial ordered	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons					
Delhi	203	254	4	4	.		66	2	10	22	7
Gurgaon	135	135			..		6	69	10	15	6
Rohtak	89	223		.	..		4	74	8	14	4
Karnal	43	49		...	...		16	38	8	43	18
Umballa	374	537		...	..			59	11	29	40
Simla	11	16				...	56	.	3	1	1
Jullundur	180	367	..				8	71	3	23	10
Ludhiana	247	416	5	9	.	.	60	.	7	33	28
Hoshiarpur	210	489	.		..		70	6	7	17	10
Kangra	94	115	..		6	6	73	.	15	12	5
Amritsar	368	637			.		53	16	8	23	10
Gurdaspur	142	278	.		..	..	1	58	5	36	23
Gujranwala	139	243		.	.	...	29	30	5	36	9
Sialkot	291	548	..		..		5	54	5	36	10
Lahore	311	443			.	.	12	57	6	24	9
Ferozepore	336	530	.		..		61		11	28	13
Hissar	52	91		...	48	85	54	9	9	28	9
Mooltan	300	381	.	...	.		58	.	19	23	7
Jhang	190	220		.	...	.	80	3	4	13	14
Montgomery	173	312			.	..	3	71	8	18	9
Muzaffargarh	233	238		..	.	.	65	5	14	16	10
Jhelum	334	541				.	4	67	7	22	15
Gujrat	221	403		..			1	71	7	21	16
Shahpur	226	419		.			5	53	7	35	6
Rawalpindi	241	399				.		48	17	35	10
Dera Ismail Khan	90	126			.		3	59	13	25	9
Dera Ghazi Khan	66	97	..	.	.		63	7	11	19	15
Bannu	127	225		..	.		42	25	5	28	14
Peshawar	92	102					4	76	12	8	13
Hazara	57	93		.	.			35	43	22	14
Kohat	44	86					25	5	21	49	12
Total .. 1886	4,477	7,526	68	150	15	25	26	39	10	25	11
Total .. 1887	5,619	9,103	9	13	54	91	29	37	9	25	12

The average duration for the Province has risen by one day. Umballa (40) shows the highest average duration, which was also high in Ludhiana (28) and Gurdaspur (23). There were 148 appeals pending at the close of the year, the highest district number being in Sialkot (18). There were no appeals pending over three months. The date of institution of the oldest appeal pending was the 5th of November. The results of appeal in the District Courts were much the same as those of 1886.

Appellate work of Sessions Courts

31. The annexed statement gives the amount and the disposal of the appellate work in Courts of Session for the past three years—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	FOR DISPOSAL						DISPOSED OF.												Pending at the end of the year				
									PERSONS.						TOTAL								
Year.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total		Dsd, escaped or transferred to another Court.	Appeal rejected otherwise than on the merits.	Appeals rejected under Section 421, Cr. P. C.		Sentence or order confirmed after hearing	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed	New trial or commitment ordered.	After directing further enquiry under Sec 423, Cr. P. C.		Without directing further enquiry.		Cases	Persons.	Avera e duration of appeal	Number of appeals pending more than three months.	Date of oldest appeal pending
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons			Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.					Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
1887	170	234	5,475	6,805	5,643	7,039	2	107	34	2,900	2,013	489	1,259	99	176	177	5,384	6,693	123	159	14		12-11-87
1886	137	172	4,811	5,990	4,948	6,162	4	35	78	2,126	1,815	449	1,357	74	72	76	4,705	5,861	171	226	18		2-11-86
1885	152	177	4,022	4,786	4,154	4,963	16	56	105	1,445	1,646	439	1,088	80	101	120	3,916	4,662	137	172	16	2	23-7-85

The average duration of appeals was highest in Hoshiarpur (34 days), and lowest in Amritsar. The Sessions Judges of Mooltan and Jhelum each disposed of 825 appeals. Those Divisions show the highest number of disposals, the lowest number being in the Hoshiarpur division (216). The pending file was lower than that of the preceding year, and there were no appeals pending over three months. 82 per cent. of persons against whom sentences appealable to Court of Session were passed appealed, as compared with 54 per cent. in 1886. Of the persons whose appeals were disposed of, 73 per cent. were wholly unsuccessful as against 69 per cent. in 1886.

Criminal revision work in District and Sessions Courts.

32. The following statements show the Criminal Revision work in District and Sessions Courts, and the manner in which the work was disposed of :—

A.—REVISION WORK IN DISTRICT COURTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	*Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision*			Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court	Applications dealt with under Sec 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Sec 438, Criminal Procedure Code	Applications pending.	Average duration
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant	Total					
1886	741	1,848	2,589	1,893	452	111	133	8
1887	975	1,761	2,736	1,935	618	78	105	11

B.—REVISION WORK IN SESSIONS COURTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR	*Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision*			Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court	Committal or further enquiry ordered	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Sec 438, Criminal Procedure Code	Applications pending	Average duration
	On behalf of accused	On behalf of complainant.	Total.					
1886	443	628	1,071	856	97	68	50	19
1887	471	644	1,115	907	84	89	35	10

PART IV.—CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Original trials.

33. The Chief Court disposed of 3 cases in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction. In one case the accused on conviction under Sections 307 and 337, Indian Penal Code, was sentenced to 4 years and 79 days rigorous imprisonment. In the other 2 cases the accused were acquitted.

Capital sentences referred by Courts of Session

34. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of cases dealt with by the Chief Court as a Court of reference under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, for the past two years 1886 and 1887.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	For disposal.		Disposed of.							Pending		
			Persons.					Total.				
Year	Cases	Persons.	Conviction and sentence confirmed	Conviction affirmed but sentence modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence	Acquitted	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Average number of days each case lasted.
1886 ...	140	182	82	34	8	22	...	112	146	28	36	41
1887 ...	161	194	97	34	10	27	.	139	168	22	26	50

It appears from this statement that the reference work increased by 21 cases for disposal. The number of cases in 1884 was only 78.

The proportions of convictions and acquittals are much the same for the two years shown above. Of the cases referred, 30 came from the Peshawar Division, and 28 from the Derajat Division.

Criminal appeals.

35. The following figures give the number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the year under report, and the three preceding years. It will be seen there has been a considerable increase in the appellate work of the Court :—

1	2	3	4
Year	Against the orders of Sessions Judges.	Against the orders of District Magistrates.	Total.
1884 ...	225	256	481
1885 ...	284	270	554
1886 .	291	248	539
1887 ...	370	270	640

The abstract below shows for the last two years the nature of the sentences appealed against :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Appeals from				
Year.	Sentence of death or transportation for life.	Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards.	Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 3 years, but less than 7 years.	Sentence of imprisonment for 3 years, or less than 3 years.	Total
1886 ...	211	107	157	64	539
1887 ...	259	131	193	57	640

The results of appeals decided were as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	For disposal.						Number of persons disposed of.												
	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.									Total.		Pending.			
Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration.	Oldest date.
1896	54	71	539	678	593	749		234	251	110	53		13	527	660	66	89	31	6-9-86
1897	66	80	640	928	706	917	1	239	281	134	97		9	621	761	85	156	45	1-4-87

36. The annexed statement show the number of revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court during the year under report and the previous year, with the manner of disposal :—

Criminal revision work.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	For disposal.										Persons disposed of.													
	Pending from last year.		Reported for orders under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.		Instituted by petition under Section 439 Criminal Procedure Code.		Taken up by the Court on its own motion, under Section 439 Criminal Procedure Code.		Total.										Total.		Pending.			
Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration of appeals.	Date of oldest pending appeal.
1896	55	150	171	297	1,328	2,587	50	68	1,504	3,072		1,007	254	38	141	250		201	1,379	2,771	125	301	22	11-11-85
1897	125	301	151	277	1,508	2,940	48	49	1,827	3,567	..	2,200	437	26	210	188	1	209	1,674	3,280	153	287	28	5-3-86

In this branch of the Court's work there was, it will be seen, a considerable increase.

37. In addition to the above the Court disposed of 45 miscellaneous cases, as against 42 in the previous year. The files of 99 cases were called for on the periodical returns and inspected by the Judges.

Miscellaneous cases.

38. The statements in this part of the Report show that the work of the Chief Court in all branches increased during the year under report.

In November two additional Judges were sanctioned temporarily in view of the increased work of the Court, but for the greater part of the year there were only four Judges. Statement No. 9 at the end of the Report shows the number of days each of the Judges worked during the year.

I have &c.,

R. L. HARRIS,

Registrar Chief Court, Punjab.

STATEMENT No. 1.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING JURISDICTION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB, ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1887,—AND THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR

Class of Court	Number of Officers.		Total Number of cases decided			
			Original		*Appeals.*	
	European	Native.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Magistrates—						
Special Magistrates	20	14	1,248	30	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly { 2nd and 3rd Class	2	58	4,696	1,845	.	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly { 1st Class	.	11	2,958	1,894	...	...
Benches of Magistrates	..	123	8,247	1,625	..	..
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts { 2nd and 3rd Class	13	220	36,186	25,549	.	..
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts { 1st Class	42	76	28,079	31,201	63	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	*32	.	3,609	13,259	5,619	59
Total	109	502	85,023	75,403	5,682	59
II.—Courts of Session	13	...	790	22	5,520	21
III.—Chief Court	6	...	142	45	621	...
Grand Total	128	502	85,955	75,470	7,823	80

* Includes one Additional District Magistrate at Peshawar.

STATEMENT No. 2

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1887.

Description of Offence.	Offences reported	Complaints Dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code: Without reference to the Police	Complaints Dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code: After reference to the Police	Other cases struck off as false	Balance of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial during the year	Persons: Under trial during the year.	Persons: Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint	Persons: Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Persons: Convicted	Persons: Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Persons: Remaining under trial at the close of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—Offences under the Penal Code												
Offences against the State — Chap VI Secs 121 to 130	1				1	1	5		2	3		
Offences against the Army and Navy — " VII " 131 to 140	2				2	1	4			4		
Offences against the public tranquility — " VIII. " 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158 Unlawful Assembly	73	35	9		29	30	214		72	125		17
" 147, 148, 152 and 153 to 156. Rioting, &c	1,318	312	227	30	649	527	4,931	150	1,753	2,879	3	146
" 160 Affray	222	4		5	213	213	1,118	12	329	756		21
Offences by or relating to public servants — " IX " 161 to 169. By public servants	166	73	19		721	72	102	2	61	31	1	7
" 161, 170 and 171. Relating to public servants	180	106	12	1	61	61	104	1	58	47		3
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants — " X " 172 to 190	1,354	164	31	2	1,157	1,156	2,290	46	994	1,165	3	52
False evidence and offence against public officers — " XI " 194 to 200 False evidence or subordination, &c., of public servants	505	46	16		443	440	693	10	382	277		24
" 201 to 229 Offences against public justice	1,093	177	71		845	823	1,304	40	612	607	7	38
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps — " XII " 231 to 254 Offences relating to coin	172	5	3	6	158	139	175		83	87		5
" 255 to 263 Offences relating to Stamps	10		1		9	7	9		2	7		
Offences relating to weights and measures — " XIII " 264 to 267	75	6	4		65	65	84		36	48		

Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience decency and morals.	„ XIV.	„	269 to 278. Offences affecting public health	257	36	23		196	190	486	28	115	339		4
		„	279 to 289 Offences affecting safety	213	10	2	1	200	186	314	7	86	204		17
		„	290 and 291 Offences affecting convenience	350	97	27		226	228	683	37	280	605		11
		„	292 to 294 Offences affecting decency and morals	31	5	5		21	20	40	1	20	19		..
		„	294A Keeping lottery office or publishing proposals for lottery	1				1	1	1		1			
Offences relating to religion	„ XV	„	295 to 298	301	112	45		144	138	426	53	248	119		6
Offences affecting the human body	„ XVI	„	302 and 303 Murder	623	16	30	30	547	426	992	5	502	332	11	142
		„	307 Attempt at murder	141	7	13	18	103	67	117		63	35		19
		„	304 Culpable homicide	197	3	7	28	159	137	349		167	134	2	46
		„	304A Causing death by rash or negligent act	57			7	50	40	54		17	36		1
		„	308. Attempt at culpable homicide	3				3	1	2			2		
		„	305 and 306 Abetment of suicide	8	3	1	1	3							
		„	309 Attempted suicide	167	6	6	14	161	137	137		30	104	2	1
		„	311 Thuggee, &c.,	2	1	1									
		„	312 to 315 Causing miscarriage	43	11	12	1	19	16	29		14	14	1	
		„	316 Injury to unborn children	1		1									
		„	317 Exposure of infants	40	4	3	4	29	17	19		8	9		2
		„	318 Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	51		1	1	49	46	56		8	44		4
		„	325 to 331 & 333 Hurt with aggravating circumstances	1 936	161	161	106	1,408	987	2,038	66	796	1,113	10	53
		„	323, 324, 332 & 334 to 338 Other cases	13,860	4,060	961	14	8,825	8,102	21 631	12,619	5 037	3,741	6	204
		„	341 Wrongful restraint	1 088	504	111	4	471	377	949	349	409	173	1	17
		„	342 to 348 Wrongful confinement	812	258	148	13	393	328	947	334	433	162		16
		„	352 to 358 Criminal force or assault	29 340	9,937	1,210	32	18,161	16 535	40 603	23 157	11,299	5,756	12	379
		„	364, 366, 367 Kidnapping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances	182	53	43	11	75	50	137	27	48	48	1	13
		„	363 365, 368, 369 Other cases	552	140	122	18	272	197	398	22	192	148	2	34
			370, 371. Slavery	30	15	13		2	2	2		1	1		
			372 and 373 Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	32	6	12	1	13	11	20	1	5	13		1
		„	374. Forced labor	2			1	1	1	1	1				
		„	376 Rape	213	40	38	22	113	86	108	4	62	37		5
		„	377 Unnatural offences	160	4	12	28	116	89	106	4	56	45		1
Offences against property.	„ XVII		382 Theft with aggravating circumstances	54	5	9	2	38	19	36		22	9		5
		„	379 to 381 and 401 Other cases	21,796	2,160	3,069	538	16,029	8,370	12,360	164	4,050	8,007	12	127
			386 to 389 Extortion with aggravating circumstances	8	3	1		4	4	11	3	4			4
			384 and 385 Other cases	987	453	317	2	215	177	436	40	340	51		5
		„	394 Robbery With hurt	83	5	15	8	55	29	55	2	27	24	1	1
		„	392 Robbery Other cases	981	281	333	37	330	197	405	4	209	186	2	13
			393 Robbery Attempts	54	18	4	4	28	4	14		13			1

STATEMENT No. 2.—*continued*

Description of Offence				Offences reported	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code: Without reference to the police.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code: After reference to the police.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial, during the year.	Persons: Under trial, during the year	Persons: Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint	Persons: Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Persons: Convicted	Persons: Died, escaped or transferred to another province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Persons: Remaining under trial at the close of the year
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—Offences under the Penal Code—(concluded).															
Offences against property.—*contd*	Chap. XVII	Dacoity.	Secs. 396	With murder	13		1	1	11						
			" 397	With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	7			1	6	1	3		3		..
			" 398	Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons	1	1									
			" 395, " 399, " 400, " 402	Other cases	141	10	7	8	116	38	168	12	64	61	31
			" 403 & 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	840	251	133	2	454	432	627	20	289	306	12
			" 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust	1,559	484	253	34	788	634	852	32	465	332	5 19
			" 411 to 414	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	2,783	188	48	177	3,370	2,610	4,160	37	1,593	2,446	12 72
			" 417 to 420.	Cheating	2,140	977	326	5	832	789	1,262	84	832	309	4 33
			" 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property	66	41	7		18	17	33	6	25	1	1
		Mischief	" 429 to 433, and 435 to 440.	With aggravating circumstances	1,945	300	265	93	1,287	699	1,568	117	865	533	4 49
			" 426 to 428, and 434	Other cases	4,708	1,565	479	29	2,635	2,451	6,071	1,915	2,067	1,999	1 89
		Criminal trespass.	" 459 & 460.	Resulting in death or grievous hurt	308	2		6	300	38	62	5	38	13	4 2
			" 449 to 452, 454, " 455, 457 & 458,	For commission of serious offences	13,347	195	339	297	13,516	3,213	5,230	80	1,894	3,102	10 144
			" 453 & 456.	Other serious cases	2 866	29	25	45	2,767	565	840	16	309	497	1 17
			" 447, 448, 461 & 462.	Minor cases	5,646	2,445	707	29	2,465	2,283	5,430	2,127	2,255	965	3 08

Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark.	Chap. XVIII.	Secs. 465 to 471 and 474. Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers ...	414	204	103	...	107	96	190	2	142	29	...	17
		„ 472 to 476. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery												
		„ 477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document	7	5	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	..	...	...
		„ 482, 486, 487 and 488. Using a false trade or property mark and knowingly selling property so marked	43	17	15	...	11	6	11	...	7	4	...	...
		„ 483 to 485. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark	8	7	1	.	..	...	.	..	...	.	...	...
		„ 489. Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury ...	7	4	...	..	3	3	8	...	2	6	...	...
			25	6	12	...	7	5	21	...	21	..	..	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service.	„ XIX.	„ 490 to 492	24	7	2	...	15	14	20	5	5	10	..	..
Offences relating to marriage.	„ XX.	„ 493 to 498	7,377	2,944	663	2	3,768	3,528	5,568	1,997	2,856	579	18	118
Defamation, ..	„ XXI.	„ 500 to 502	600	331	40	...	289	290	549	306	194	44	1	4
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance.	„ XXII.	„ 506. The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt	238	165	12	...	61	58	107	21	68	17	...	1
		„ 504 to 510. Other cases	1,783	589	69	...	1,127	1 077	2.101	1,264	548	281	..	14
		TOTAL ...	1.28,623	30,125	10,657	1,719	86,122	59,598	1.30.035	45,247	43,419	39,080	140	2,149
		B.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.												
Proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure—														
Security for keeping the peace			5,872	1,811	1,209	1	2,851	2.708	10,644	1,938	3.177	5,410	3	116
„ „ good behaviour			5,572	113	180	26	5,253	4.897	5,966	45	1,189	4.572	8	152
Breach of Laws relating to—														
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores		Act XI of 1878 ...												
Canals		" VIII of 1873 ...	263	3	3	3	254	237	280	1	69	203	...	7
Cantonments, Military		" III of 1880 ..	1,201	1	...	...	1,200	1,201	2,782	287	652	1,836	3	4
Cattle Trespass		" I of 1871 ...	2,963	1	.	2	2,960	2,968	5,414	86	603	4,721	...	4
City Chaukidars		" XX of 1856 ...	2,060	553	131	...	1,376	1,245	3,809	1,563	1,381	839	...	26
Code of Civil Procedure		" XIV of 1882 ...	190	...	3	...	187	172	280	...	75	205	...	...
Companies Act		" VI of 1882 ...	20	...	...	...	20	20	55	...	14	32	...	9
Contract—Workmen		" XIII of 1859 ...	1	...	..	...	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	...
Contract by workmen on Railways and other Public Works		„ IX of 1860 ...	227	71	7	...	149	143	482	296	178	8	...	...
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs		„ XXVII of 1871 ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...		...	...
Emigration		„ VII of 1871 ...	392	3	33	3	353	335	407	...	26	379	...	3
Excise on spirits and drugs		„ XXII of 1881 & XVI of 1883	4	..	...	...	4	4	8	6	...	2	...	...
Factories		„ XV of 1881 ...	388	19	3	5	361	360	561	5	202	350	...	4
Farcy and Glanders		„ XX of 1879 ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	..	...	...	..

STATEMENT No. 2—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code: Without reference to the police.	After reference to the police.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons: Under trial during the year	Discharged in consequence of the non attendance of the Complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds	Convicted	Died, escaped or transferred to another province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ferries ... Act XVII of 1878	14	.	...	..	14	13	31	11	11	9	.	...
Foreigners ... „ III of 1864	...	.	..	..	...	.	.	.	.	.		
Forest ... „ VII of 1878	1,668	104	11	4	1,549	1,464	10,093	10	2,428	7,595	..	60
Gambling ... „ III of 1867	200	...	..	3	197	197	1,055	10	300	743	2	.
Hackney and Stage Carriages ... „ XVI of 1861 and XIV of 1879	316	...	...	...	316	317	427		81	343	1	2
Land Acquisition ... „ X of 1870	3	..	..	..	3	3	3	.	2	1	..	.
Land Revenue ... „ XVII of 1887	18	..	..	...	18	18	22	...		22	...	..
License Act ... „ II of 1878	9	..	..	..	9	6	12	..		12	..	...
Marriages Christian ... „ XV of 1872	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	..	2	...	...
Municipalities ... „ IV of 1873	1,725	18	...	..	1707	1,707	2,827	21	777	1,994	1	34
Murderous Outrages ... „ XXIII of 1867 and IX of 1877	1	...	..	...	1	1	1	.	1	.	..	..
Mutiny Act ... „ VII of 1867	3	..	..	..	3	2	3	.	2	1		...
Opium ... „ I of 1878	321	3	6	..	312	306	471	4	113	326		28
Pleaders ... „ XVIII of 1879	2	1	...	...	1		2	..	1	1		
Police ... „ V of 1861	6,459	15	13	...	6,431	5,306	9,795	10	1,167	8,618	1	1
Post Office ... „ XIV of 1866	13	...	..	...	13	13	15	...	3	12		..
Printing Presses ... „ XXV of 1867	...	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	..			..
Prisons ... „ XXVI of 1870	36	..	..	..	36	36	45	2	2	41	..	...
Prostitutes ... „ III of 1880	147	...		1	146	146	231	...	60	169	2	..
Punjab Courts' Act ... „ XVIII of 1884	16	...	...	...	16	16	25	..	13	9		3
Punjab District Boards Act ... „ XX of 1883	1	..	...	..	1	1	1	...		1	.	
Punjab Laws Act ... „ IV of 1872	562	20	4	1	537	533	911	42	173	678	1	17
Railways ... „ IV of 1879	389	7	12	1	369	363	514	29	117	358		10
Registration ... „ III of 1877	6	...	...	...	6	6	16		.	16	..	
Salt and Saltpetre ... „ XII of 1882	74	...	1	...	73	75	130		29	101	...	.
Stamps ... „ I of 1879	99	5	...	...	94	94	148	1	42	104	...	1

Telegraph	„ I of 1876	...	7	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Treasure Trove	„ VI of 1878	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	7	...	1	6	...	...
Vagrancy European	„ IX of 1874	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	...
Wandering and dangerous Lunatics...	„ XXXVI of 1858	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..		...	...	..
Frontier Regulations.														
Regulation I of 1872, Section 3		...	15	...	...	...	15	15	30	...	1	29	...	...
Do. do. „ 4		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. „ 8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
Do. VII of 1873. „ 2		...	...	...	...	...	...	15	43	...	23	20	...	...
Do. IV of 1883 „ 3, 5 and 6		...	...	...	...	...	...	80	209	..	63	146	...	..
Do. „ 1887 „ 13		...	...	...	...	...	...	943	2,218	16	1,018	886	5	293
Do. „ „ 24 & 25		..	...	...	...	...	...	40	64	...	.	64	..	...
Do. „ „ 31		...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	.	4	5	..	2
Do. „ „ 32		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3		1	2	...	..
Do. „ „ 35		...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	...	...	14	...	...
Do. „ „ 36		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Do. „ „ 39		...	...	..	...	...	...	10	24	...	..	24	.	.
Do. „ „ 40		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	.	7		.
	To'al.	...	31,262	2,748	1,616	50	26,848	26.043	60,103	4,386	14,000	40,915	27	775
	GRAND TOTAL.	...	1 59,885	32,873	12 273	1,769	1,12,970	85,641	1,90,138	49,633	57,419	79,995	167	2,924

STATEMENT No. 3.

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1887.

Nature of Proceedings.	For disposal.		Disposed of.			Remaining under trial.	
				Persons.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Cases.	Persons.
1. Proceedings against witnesses, under Sections 87 to 89 and 485	33	35	24	20	6	9	9
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	2,710	10,627	2,684	5,075	5,435	26	117
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	4,872	5,902	4,778	1,232	4,524	94	146
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	498	611	382	419	73	116	119
5. Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	198	652	193	508	112	5	32
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with, under Section 250 ...	1,108	1,280	1,108	25	1,255	.	...
7. Non-attendance of jurors and assessors, Chapter XXIII ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,944	1,944	1,928	1,493	455	16	16
9. Forfeiture of bonds, under Chapter XLII	257	406	252	136	261	5	9
Total ...	11,620	21,457	11,349	8,908	12,101	71	448

STATEMENT No. IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE

Class of tribunal.		NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR DISPOSAL.								PERSONS			
		Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.						Total	Died, escaped or transferred.	Discharged without trial		Acquitted.
			Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received on transfer.			In consequence of the non-appearance of the complainant or withdrawal of complaint.	On other grounds.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Magistrates.													
Special Magistrates		17	0	25	2,215	564			2,830	3	256	97	557
Honorary Magistrates	2nd and 3rd class	139	2,358	1,192	6,508	385	..		10,582	10	4,295	1,390	1,402
	1st class ..	89	1,628	627	3,447	257		.	6,048	15	1,291	1,404	865
Benches of Magistrates		128	5,968	565	9,993	223		...	16,877	6	6,562	1,349	2,381
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of the Districts	2nd and 3rd class ...	1,210	21,073	7,608	53,147	2,429		2	85,469	31	28,352	13,608	12,951
	1st class ...	1,095	28,599	5,136	21,101	5,063	1	10	61,005	79	7,226	12,205	7,971
District and Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code		5	..	...	...	..	353		358	.		27	45
Chief Magistrates of Districts	Under their ordinary powers	278	3,505	528	1,542	232		4	6,149	41	100	1,864	451
	Under powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code . ..	128	1,415	48	42	8	5	2	1,648	5	...	175	172
Total .		3,080	64,615	15,729	97,995	9,161	359	18	1,90,966	190	48,082	32,119	26,795
II.—Courts of Session	Trials under Chapter XIX ...	149			...	...	1,084	1	1,234	25		...	498
	References under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	9	...	...	...	...	267		276	1	..	.	24
	Other references ..	1	..	...	...	.	167	2	170	.	.	.	38
Total ...		159	...	...	..	...	1,518	3	1,680	26		.	560
III.—Chief Court	Original trials	.	...	.	.	.	3	..	3		...	..	2
	References under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	36	...	...			158	..	194		..	.	27
Total ...		36		...	...	...	161	...	197	...	...	...	29
Grand Total ...		3,284	64,615	15,729	97,995	9,161	2,038	21	1,92,843	216	48,082	32,119	27,384

No. IV.

TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1887.

DISPOSED OF								NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.									
Convicted.									Summons cases.		Warrant cases.						
On regular trial.		On Summary trial.															
Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Committed or referred.	Total.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Enquiries under Chapter XVIII.	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Total.	Total number of cases pending.	Number of cases pending over 3 months.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1,913	...	...	...	...	2,826	4	1,245	...	1,248	...	...	...	1,248	2	...	7	3,335
3,379	...	...	...	6	10,482	100	4,683	1	2,924	...	1,771	...	4,696	48	...	6	12,492
1,232	1,153	6	...	33	5,999	49	2,935	27	1,342	...	1,589	...	2,958	20	...	9	12,209
3,820	...	2,657	...	2	16,777	100	8,245	...	4,712	1,164	1,813	558	8,247	50	...	5	15,334
28,124	301	126	563	363	84,419	1,050	36,121	16	22,241	366	13,539	24	36,186	402	1	6	104,373
12,749	11,197	50	7,491	962	59,930	1,075	28,126	443	8,416	2,007	16,416	785	28,067	563	5	9	118,209
241	43	...	...	2	358	...	226	...	2	...	228	...	230	...	...	9	107
774	1,924	55	509	144	5,862	287	2,595	46	317	171	1,907	116	2,557	129	4	11	6,375
926	24	...	...	259	1,561	87	804	66	7	...	761	...	834	27	...	19	8,423
53,158	14,642	2,894	8,563	1,771	188,214	2,752	84,980	599	41,209	3,708	38,024	1,483	85,023	1,241	10	8	280,857
456	3	...	...	157	1,139	95	480	...	...	...	482	...	482	58	5	55	6,012
247	...	...	...	...	272	4	211	...	...	...	212	...	212	4	...	6	606
57	70	...	...	...	165	5	100	...	...	...	96	...	96	5	...	7	17
760	73	...	...	157	1,576	104	791	...	...	...	790	...	790	67	5	36	6,635
...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	77	42
...	141	...	...	...	168	26	133	...	...	...	139	...	139	22	...	50	...
...	142	...	...	...	171	26	136	...	...	...	142	...	142	22	...	50	42
53,918	14,857	2,894	8,563	1,928	1,89,961	2,882	85,907	599	41,209	3,708	38,956	1,483	85,955	1,330	15	8	287,534

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE VARIOUS

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS SENTENCED TO FIND OR GIVE		
		TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.				FINE.		WHIPPING.				
					Rigorous.										
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment or transportation.	Without imprisonment or transportation.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I—MAGISTRATES.															
Special Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	52	...	34	1,761	...	...		...	..
Honorary Magistrates — 2nd and 3rd class	..	...	...	...	338	301	20	..	458	2,705	1	15	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates — 1st class ...	...	...	..	...	504	187	21	.	337	1,172	17	34	126	17	349
Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	365	212	65	...	216	5,806	..	29	.	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts — 2nd and 3rd class	..	..	...	...	3,470	3,284	339	.	4,895	21,662	11	385			1
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts — 1st class ...	...	...	...	...	6,041	2,061	293	...	5,539	13,977	147	770	3,658	1,259	3,507
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	..	...	...	183	40	2	...	142	2	9	49	..	2	.
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under their ordinary powers ...	...	..	...	...	340	264	27	...	325	1,378	10	69	126	246	667
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under their powers under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...	347	72	4	...	519	129	51	22	1	...	...
Total ...	...	..	...	...	12,091	6,541	823	...	12,465	46,592	246	1,373	3,911	1,524	4,524
II—Courts of Session ... — Original trials ..	.	189	17	...	139	112	..	15	70	3	3		...		..
II—Courts of Session ... — References under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code ...	.	...	5	.	231	10	...	...	116		7	..	..	...	2
II—Courts of Session ... — Other references ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	..	.		...	...	2	.	122
Total ...	...	189	22	...	372	123	...	15	186	3	10	...	2	...	124
III—Chief Court ... — Original trials ..	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
III—Chief Court ... — References under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code ..	97	38	2	...	...	3	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	..
Total ..	97	38	2	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	97	227	24	...	12,463	6,668	823	15	12,652	46,595	256	1,373	3,913	1,524	4,648

No. 5.

CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PUNJAB, DURING 1887.

Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.		Detail of punishment																			
		Fine.										Imprisonment									
												15 days and under.		6 months and under.		2 years and under.		Above 2 years.		Above 7 years.	
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed	Total amount realized.	Amount ordered by way of compensation.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	..	1,556	239	...	...	...	..	10,616	10,471	118	109	69	36	31	16	.	...	...	...	.	..
...		2,587	544	31	1	...	...	23,454	19,516	3,308	2,497	97	10	542	10	...	.	...	..	...	...
114	..	1 074	372	54	9	...	...	18,782	11,964	3,187	2,370	73	19	255	1	477	1	...	...	...	...
.	..	5,737	248	37	...	..	...	14,828	12,461	810	530	238	43	339	22	..	...	...	...	..	..
1		22,389	3,992	158	18	...	..	1,82,221	1.53,958	20,251	11,369	1,318	192	5,437	148		...	...	..	..	...
771	27	14,571	4,387	459	92	7	..	2,22,320	1,55,066	38,758	14,858	590	99	3,648	198	4,644	24	4	...	...	...
...	...	29	108	7	...	...	..	4,328	1,290	580	322	1	...	45	..	177	2	...	...	...	..
60	1	842	564	223	171	12	2	97.125	70,203	42,518	28,857	30	10	204	11	290	6	140	...	...	...
.	...	48	369	83	22	5	..	31,342	9,850	7,944	1,249	3	...	43	1	287	3	586	...	...	...
946	28	48,833	10,833	1,052	313	24	2	6,05,016	4,34,779	1,17,474	62,161	2,425	409	10,546	406	5,875	36	730	...	...	...
...		1	36	17	18	...	1	12,045	2,484	1,400	317	..	..	89	...	39	...	99	...	24	..
2	...	6	78	24	7	...	1	8,700	3,594	1,645	77	...	...	...	...	3	...	239	...	1	...
68	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	22	3	49	4	..	...
70	7	7	114	41	25	..	2	20,745	6,078	3,045	391	...	...	89	..	64	3	387	4	25	...
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	10	.	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	
1,016	35	48,841	10,947	1,069	338	24	4	6,25,771	4,40,857	1,20,519	62,555	2,425	409	10,637	406	5,939	39	1,118	4	28	...

STATEMENT No. 5A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPINGS INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1887.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.		Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.				
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Part I.															
Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI. 1864, in lieu of other punishment.															
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	56	...	199	2	210	4	134	3	33	1	104	8	590	164	
1. Theft, as defined in " 380, "	1	...	30	...	47	...	36	...	17	...	17	...	116	32	
1. Theft, as defined in " 381, "	1	...	15	...	20	...	9	...	7	...	8	...	48	12	
1. Theft, as defined in " 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in Section 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in " 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 411, "	...	...	27	...	53	...	46	...	6	...	27	...	145	14	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 412, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, "	1	...	2	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	9	8	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, "	...	...	5	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	5	...	14	6	
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, "	2	...	5	...	13	1	4	...	2	...	7	...	27	7	
7. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 446, "	2	...	16	...	35	...	30	1	13	...	24	4	107	18	
8. Offence under Section 49, Act XXVI. of 1870 ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	
9. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII. of 1871 ...	1	...	10	...	3	...	5	1	2	...	3	...	24	1	
10. Offence under Section 14, Act III. of 1880, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
11. Offence under Section 325, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
12. Offence under Section 354, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total ...	64	...	309	3	394	6	273	5	81	1	200	12	1,085	263	

No. 5 A.—*continued.*

Offences for which awarded	Number of stripes: 5 and under	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30.	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Part II.								
Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishment, Section 3 and 4, Act VI., 1864								
A.—Section 3								
1 Rioting Section 147, Indian Penal Code ..						1	1	
2 Theft, as defined in — Section 378, I. P. C.	5	5	26	29	9	49	123	
2 Theft, as defined in — „ 380, „	1	2	3	3	1	7	17	
2 Theft, as defined in — „ 381, „	.	.		1	1		2	
2 Theft, as defined in — „ 382, „		...			..			
3 Extortion, as defined in — Section 388, „	..				.	...		
3 Extortion, as defined in — „ 389, „	..	..		..	.		.	
4 Criminal breach of trust, Section 406 ..	.						1	
5 Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in .. — Section 411, „	..	3	4	3	2	9	21	
5 Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in .. — „ 412, „	.		..	..		.		
6 Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443,	..	..		2	..	3	5	
7 Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, „	..	...	1	2	4	3	10	
8. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, „	.	...	1	1	..	2	4	
9 House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, „	.	1	2	7	2	20	32	
10. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	1	5		4	2	2	20	
11. Offence under Section 14, Act III, of 1850 ..								
B.—Section 4								
1 False evidence, as defined in... — Section 193, I. P. C	.	...	...	.	..			
1 False evidence, as defined in... — „ 194, „	...	..	...	...		.		
1 False evidence, as defined in... — „ 195, „	..		...	.		.	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Section 211 and 377, „	..	...	...	.	1		1	
3. Assault, as defined in Section 354, „	.	..	...	...	.			
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375, „	...	...	..	.	..			
5 Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377,	...		...	..	.	1	1	
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, „	..	1	..		...	2	3	
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391, „	.	.	.	...	..			
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, „		..	..	..	...			
9 Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394, „		..	..	...	...	...		
10 Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413, „	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	
11 Forgery, as defined in .. — Section 463, „	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	
11 Forgery, as defined in .. — „ 466, „	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	
11 Forgery, as defined in .. — „ 467, „	...	..		...	..	...		
11 Forgery, as defined in .. — „ 468, „	..	..	..		...			
11 Forgery, as defined in .. — „ 469 „							.	
12 Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, „	.	..	..			..		
13 Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section 444, „	.	.		1	..	2	3	
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, „	..	...	..		..	1	1	
15 House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, „	...	2	2	2	...	5	11	
Total	7	19	46	55	22	107	256	

No. 5A.—*concluded.*

Offences for which awarded	Number of stripes awarded												Total	Remarks
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25		26 *to* 30			
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction	Subsequent conviction	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Part III														
Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I. and II.														
Section 147, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
" 251 " " "	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	1	
" 325 " " "	...	..	1	...	1	..	2	...	...	..	..	..	4	
" 354 " " "	...		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2	
" 376 " " "	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	
" 377 " " "	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...		4	...	6	
" 379 " " "	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	.	1	
" 384 " " "	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	
" 403 " " "	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	
" 409 " " "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...			1	
" 429 " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
" 435 " " "	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	1	
" 436 " " "	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	...	..	...	1	
Total ...	1	...	5	...	7	...	5	...	1	...	6	...	25	

Part IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded ...	1,629	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been legally inflicted ...	14,004	
Percentage of whipping ...	10·42	

STATEMENT No. 6.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEALS AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1887.

Tribunals	Number of Persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or commitment ordered	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To—												
District Magistrates	9,533		2,611	3,412	2	851	2,148	10	173	..	326	12
Courts of Session	7,029	2	3,031	2,013	2	459	1,259	5	99	...		14
Chief Court { By persons convicted	917	1	239	281	34	134	97	.	9		159	45
Chief Court { By Government from judgments of acquittal					.			..	...	.	156	...
Total	17,482	3	58,81	5,706	4	1,444	3,504	15	281	...	641	10
Revision.												
By—												
District Magistrates .. .	2,736	..	1,935	.				..	618	78	105	11
Courts of Session	1,115		907		.		.	..	84	89	35	10
Chief Court	3,567		2,209	437	26	210	188	1	209		287	28
Total	7,418		5,051	437	26	210	188	1	911	167	427	20
Grand Total	24,900	3	10,932	6,143	30	1,654	3,692	16	1,192	167	1,068	13

STATEMENT No. 7.

STATEMENT SHOWING USE OF JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1887.

Class of Courts	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case.	Number of cases tried by Jury	Number of cases tried by Assessors	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.				Class of cases in which Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	*Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.*		*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved*		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with the Assessors	*Number of cases in which the Judge differed from*			
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Sec. 307, Cr. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under S. 307, Cr. P. C.		One Assessor.	Two Assessors	Three Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Cr. P. C.—Jurors	5	2	...	2	...	2	.	.	...	.	..	...	
Courts of Session—Assessors	3	...	460	...	...	...	..	...	375	23	30	30	Sessions trials
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction—Jurors...	9	3	...	3	..	...	..	..	..	...		...	Original trials
Total ...	8	5	460	5	..	2	..	...	3	23	30	30	

STATEMENT No. VIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF

Description of Offence	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.								Persons whose cases										
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.							By Courts of Session.			
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, Sec. 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code	On Police report, Sec. 191 (b), of the Code.	By Magistrate suo motu Sec. 191 (c), of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.	Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Received by transfer under Sec. 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Sec. 451 B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in Cols. 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Sec. 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Sec. 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of Col. 17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ..	..	...	1	.	.	1	..	1	...	...	1	...	...		1	..	...		.	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV ..		2	1	..	..	3		3	..	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life		.	5	..	..	5	..	5	...	2	1	...	2	...	5	...	...	.	.	...
Hurt		27	5		..	32	...	32	...	12	20	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	..	...
Criminal force or assault	.	23	..	...	...	23	...	23		7	16	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	.	..
Kidnapping or forcible abduction .	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	..	6	..	...	6	.	6	..	3	1	...	1	...	5	..	1	.		1
Criminal breach of trust ..	...	1	..	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	..	1	1	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	..	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	3	.	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Trespass ...	..	1	2	...	..	3	..	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	..	1	..	...	1
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	...	2	...	..	...	2	...	2	..	1	1	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI	..	4		..	...	4	..	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance, Chapter XXII ...	...	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Attempts to commit offences, Chapter XXIII	...	..	1	.	...	1	..	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Special and Local Laws	...	8	29	..	..	37		37	...	32	5	..	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	..	77	53	...	...	130	...	130	...	64	60	1	4	...	129	...	2	...	...	2

No. 8.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1887.

Were disposed of: By High Court: Convicted	Acquitted	Total	Total for all Courts: Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Total	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year	Number of cases: Brought to trial	Disposed of	Pending	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Sec 456 of the Code	Of those entered in col. 5 who applied under Sec 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or commital of their cases	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under sec 526 of the Code, for the transfer of their cases
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
		..		1	1	.	1	1				
...	.		1	2	3		3	3			.	
1	1	2	3	2	5		5	5	..	.		
.	.		12	20	32		23	23				
.	.		7	16	23	.	23	23		.		..
			.	1	1	..	1	1	.	..	..	.
..			4	1	5		6	6		.		..
.	1	1		1	1		1	1				
..	.		1	1	2		2	2		.	.	..
...	..		1	1	2	.	2	2				.
.	..		2	1	3	.	2	2	...	..		
			2	1	3	.	3	3		..		
.	.		1	1	2		2	2		..		..
..	.	..	1	3	4	.	4	4	.	..	.	
.	...	.	..	4	4		4	4		.		
...	...	.	..	1	1	.	1	1		.	..	
...	...		32	5	37	...	31	31	..	.		
1	2	3	67	62	129	..	114	114	.	..	...	.

Subsidiary Table

35							36			
Of the total number of persons shown in							Of cases shown in Column 30			
Col. 16			Col. 21		Col 21 and 24		Disposed of by Magistrates		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Sec 451 A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim	Number of those in Col. 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Sec 451 B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, Sec 451 (2) of the Code	Number who did not so claim	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Sec. 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	123	.	..	..		5	117	7	5	..

STATEMENT No. 9.

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DAYS THE SENIOR JUDGE AND EACH OF THE JUDGES OF THE CHIEF COURT AT LAHORE SAT IN COURT AND AT CHAMBERS IN THE COURT HOUSE DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1887.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Name of Judge	Portion of year during which the Judge was as such present on duty	Number of days on which the Judge sat in Court for hearing causes	Number of days (if any) not included in col 3 on which the Judge sat in the Court House for the transaction of administrative business	Average length of daily sittings		Remarks
				(a) For hearing causes (column 3).	(b) For transaction of administrative business (column 4).	
Sir Meredyth Plowden	From 1st to 27th January, and from 6th February to end of year ...	203	13	7 hours	6 hours	There is ordinarily one meeting in each month of the 4 Judges, excluding the Additional Bench of 2 Judges, for the transaction of the more important administrative business The current administrative business is transacted from time to time or daily by 4 Judges, excluding the Additional Bench of 2 Judges The figures in columns 4 and 5 (b) show only the number of meetings of 4 Judges and their estimated average duration. The time spent by each Judge on current administrative business cannot be ascertained, nor is it always transacted in the Court House
Mr. Justice Burney ...	The whole year	210	13	Do	Do	
Mr Justice Tremlett ..	From 1st to 29th January, and from 9th November to end of year ...	54	3	Do	Do	
Mr Justice Smyth ...	From 1st January to 16th April ...	69	5	*	Do	
Mr. Justice Powell ..	From 30th January to end of year ...	190	11	7 hours	Do	
Mr Justice Roe ...	From 17th April to 8th November, and from 14th November to end of year ...	134	7	Do	Do	
Mr Justice Rattigan ..	From 18th November to end of year ...	30	..	Do	Do	

* Figures not obtainable, the Judge being on Furlough

APPENDIX TO THE CRIMINAL REPORT,

1887.

EXTRACTS FROM DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT REPORTS.

Extracts from Annual Criminal Reports of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates.

Subject.—General review of offences committed and brought to trial.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI.

(MR. TRAFFORD).

It is to be regretted that the number of murders has risen so considerably.

No explanation of this large increase is given by the District Magistrate of Delhi, while the District Magistrate of Rohtak attributes it to various causes such as revenge, desire to acquire property by theft, sudden passion, &c., but fails to give any satisfactory reason for the same.

The District Magistrate of Gurgaon attributes it to the failure of police in bringing up for trial the real culprits, which resulted in the acquittal of a large number of persons and thus stimulated the commission of crime.

The great difficulty we have to contend with in dealing with murders as well as with other offences is, that too often the sympathies of the villagers are with the murderer rather than with his victim. Under a rule like ours, the tendency unfortunately, but not unnaturally, is to regard the Government as a schoolmaster is regarded by school boys, and to make common cause to sheild an offender, especially if he has influential relations in the village.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURGAON.

(MR. MACONACHIE).

The cases struck off the register this year are 6, last year they were 5. I am very chary of accepting the easy excuse for not proving a case that it is false. There is no prevalent practice in the District of making false complaints. On the contrary I am impressed with the belief that many true cases never come on to the police books at all. Private arrangements in theft cases are fashionable, and the rate of compensation to the thief for giving up his booty varies in different parts—in one or two places it is even ⅓rd of the actual value. I am of course trying to remedy this, but the custom is an ancient one, and it is not always more expensive than regular procedure in Court of law for the recovery of the property, while its results are quicker and more certain.

SESSIONS JUDGE, AMBALLA

(MR. ROBERTS).

The great increase of heinous offences against property in the Amballa District is a far more serious matter, and seems to show that the efficiency of the Police and the deterrent influence of the Criminal Courts, do not keep pace with the progress in daring and skill made by the criminal classes. I think also that the change in the law of taking security for good behaviour introduced by Act X of 1882, may have had some influence in encouraging crime. Under the old law a general suspicion regarding an idle vagabond was sufficient to justify an order to give security, but now unless a man has been several times convicted under Chapter XVII of the Penal Code, it is rarely possible to obtain clear evidence on the points specified in Section 110 of the Procedure Code.

In the Amballa District security was taken from 65 persons out of 99 proceeded against, but in only a small percentage of the cases submitted under Section 123 of Act X, have I found evidence which I considered sufficient to justify a conviction.

The provincial reports for the last two years show that the increase in offences against property is not confined to this or any other particular division, but that it has been general throughout the Punjab, and as the Magistrates have failed to discover any special local causes to account for the increase, it is reasonable to conclude that the defect lies in the system of Criminal administration.

SESSIONS JUDGE, AMRITSAR

(MR. WILKINSON).

The District Magistrate has commented on the increase of murders and culpable homicides in the Amritsar District. The result of the trials for these offences has not been satisfactory. I remarked last year that as compared with 1885, the police working in such cases appeared to me to have fallen off. I think the deterioration has continued.

I cannot refrain from remarking that European police officers do little or nothing in the direction of investigating cases of this kind. When I first entered the commission, the arrival of a special report was the immediate signal for a move to the scene of occurrence, either by the District Superintendent, Police, or his Assistant. I have been more than three years a Session Judge in as many Sessions Divisions, and I can recall but one murder or homicide case in which a European officer went to the spot. This also was at a late stage of the enquiry, and principally because the conduct of the case by the local police officer was complained against. A native official may be a better detective than a European, but the general intelligence of the latter would far outweigh the native's greater experience; and my complaint against police investigation is, that it proceeds on the lines of the first theory presented and without (apparent) casts in other directions. The relatives of the deceased are very apt to mislead the police for purposes of their own, and I am sure a number of failures have occurred during the last year from this cause alone. Where such is the case, I think the Sessions Judge should be empowered to cast on the family the cost of the abortive prosecution.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE.

(MR. CHANNING).

Offences admitted to have occurred increased in the Lahore District, the only one in this Division, from 6,264 in 1886 to 7,276 in 1887. This increase is certainly in my opinion not due to any deficiency of energy in the District Magistrate's treatment of crime. He indeed proposes as one explanation of the increase of reported crime and increased readiness in the people to report offences due to improvement in the control over and working of the police. This explanation is not in itself devoid of probability, but I am not in a position to pronounce with any authority upon its validity in the present case. In any case it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of convictions obtained to offences admitted to have been committed has risen from 36 per cent. in 1886 to 39·4 per cent in 1887.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR

(MR. WILSON).

There has again been a large increase in the number of offences reported, which was 3,338 in 1885, 4,083 in 1886, and no less than 5,060 in 1887. A considerable part of this increase is under the head Offences under Special and Local Laws, which rose from 478 in 1885, to 1,036 in 1886 and 1,627 in 1887—almost the whole of the latter increase being in cases under the Police Act, which rose from 73 to 659, owing to greater efforts being made by Municipalities during the year to enforce conservancy. Reported offences under the Penal Code have however increased from 2,860 in 1885 to 3,047 in 1886 and 3,433 in 1887, and after deducting the number of false cases, those returned as true show an increase from 1,726 in 1885 to 2124 in 1886 and to 2,476 in 1887. It is possible that part of this increase is due to greater care in reporting offences, and to the greater readiness of the people to bring offences to the notice of the police, and it is the case that the people generally assert that there is a marked diminution of serious crime, especially of serious offences against property; yet it can hardly be denied that there must have been a considerable increase in the number of offences actually committed in the last two years which is a natural consquence of the run of bad seasons from which the district has suffered for the past three years. With poor harvests and high prices there must be much greater temptation to commit thefts and cognate offences.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, BANNU.

(LT. COLONEL CONOLLY).

The increase in crime is attributed to the following causes :—

(1). To the fact that the District Magistrate was supported for the whole of the year by a staff consisting entirely, as regards the possession of higher Magisterial powers,

of Natives, and experience shows that Native Magistrates, at all events in a Frontier district, cannot deal with crime, especially where faction feeling comes in, with the same success as English officers.

(2). To the increased strictness with which all legal technicalities are insisted on and to the greater difficulties thus experienced in securing convictions.

(3). To the high price of food grain during the year under review.

(SESSIONS JUDGE, AMRITSAR)

(Mr. WILKINSON).

Subject.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Whether or not there is a spirit of lawlessness abroad is best known to executive officers who are brought in contact with the people in their own surroundings. That the increase under the head of murder and culpable homicide in the Amritsar District, strengthens the view taken, is an opinion of Colonel Lang's which I cannot share.

Few murders that have come before me in my capacity as Magistrate or Sessions Judge, have been of a deliberate kind, flying in the face of law and calculating the chances of detection. The bulk of them are the result of some temporary excitement. If this be true of murders, it is still more true of culpable homicides, and gives no kind of indication of general lawlessness. Murder and homicide are abnormal crimes, and are not governed by any general laws.

If the people themselves would help in the detection and repression of crime, a step in advance would be made. The remarks in the 8th para of Mr. Brown's report are pertinent to this question. I think that on the one hand the interlacings of interest and connection in the village community prevent active co-operation with the law in some measure, and the frequent enmities and jealousies retard detection, as they frequently prevent conviction, on the other. I should doubt whether a reform in this direction will precede a thorough reform of social relations.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR

(Colonel LANG).

The increase under head murder and culpable homicide is very disheartening, as it strengthens the view taken by many officers of experience that a general spirit of lawlessness is on the increase, especially in the 'Manjha' (from which District most of these homicides come).

On the whole I think there can be no doubt that crime has decreased during this year as compared with 1886; but I am at the same time convinced that a great deal requires to be done before this and the neighbouring Districts are restored to the condition they were in previous to 1885-86. I have been very glad to observe a very decided decrease in the amount of reported crime during the last two months as compared with corresponding months of last year, and trust this further improvement may continue—but I am afraid that very little is now-a-days required to excite that "spirit of lawlessness" of late so noticeable and that a very constant vigilance will be required to suppress it in the future. The decrease in thefts and burglaries above noticed is, I have no doubt, due partly to the more energetic measures taken during the year against Badmashes, and partly to greater energy on the part of the Police—but I cannot help suspecting that the principal causes of the late general increase in crime, whatever they may be, are still existent and that it will be an uphill work in future trying to counteract them.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR

(Mr. BROWN).

Even allowing for dismissals under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, convictions under Sections 341—348, 352, 323, 493, 498, Indian Penal Code, are exceedingly few. This is probably due to such offences being compounded after process has issued. Magistrates are unable, they state, to prevent this under the existing law (Section 345, Criminal Procedure Code) where the offence is detailed as compoundable at the will of the complainant. It is probably seldom advisable to force on proceedings in petty cases, when the injured person withdraws, but in exceptional instances when the Magistrate believes either that the Courts are being abused, or that for special reasons the case should be completely heard,

and either the accused punished or compensation awarded under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. I have in other Districts directed the Magistrates to associate an officer of Court with the complainant in the prosecution under Section 495, Criminal Procedure Code, and thus debar the original complainant from forcing a withdrawal. I had some doubt once as to the legality of this procedure, but I can see no objection to there being two prosecutors in one case, just as there might be two complainants. It could hardly be urged I think, that if A and B both charged C. with assault, the case must be dropped because A compounded irrespective of B's wishes.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE.

(MR. CHANNING).

As far as I can judge a great deal of the crime of the district comes from two parts, one prosperous, the other unprosperous. The unprosperous tract is along the Ravi, and more especially that part of the Ravi tract, which is in the Montgomery direction. I fancy that the people in this tract have been always more or less given to thieving, and poverty naturally in such a tract increases crime. The prosperous tract is the country between Lahore and Kasur, where the people have, from canal irrigation and a light assessment, acquired wealth, but, as an Honorary Magistrate expressed it to me, have not digested it. The men of this tract, the Mánjhá, are naturally bold, energetic and lawless, and their prosperity, I think, tends to develope these qualities: and they appear to me to often engage in crimes more for the excitement of the enterprise, or to pay off an enemy, than from any other motive. The criminals of this district require a heavy hand over them, and I do not think that there is any undue leniency shown them at present, but I do not think that we can hope for any sudden transformation of the character of the men of the Mánjha.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, D. I. KHAN.

(MR. OGILVIE).

The increase in offences against property (351 cases,) was large; and the Police working was not successful proportionately to this increase. The percentage of cases brought to trial to cases admitted to have occurred was 46, compared with 56 in the preceding year The fault did not lie with the Magistrates who convicted 58 per cent. of all persons brought before them. But the year was a very bad one in every way for the Criminal administration. Food has been at famine prices; and a very large number of offences were committed by the poorest class of the inhabitants, mostly thefts of very small values.

These persons are not habitually dishonest, but were tempted to steal food or the means of procuring food by the actual pressure of want. The statistics of the year therefore have been like the agricultural circumstances, abnormally bad, and it is to be hoped that this condition of affairs will improve. But while making due allowance for this cause of increase in crime, I am constrained to admit that the Criminal classes have extended their depredations on property with some degree of success. The Police have struggled to the best of their ability against the tendency of crime to increase; but for the time it must be admitted that their efforts have not been successful.

The persistence of a part of the population in criminal courses, is shown by the fact that offences were proved against 65 persons who had been previously convicted of offences against property. Most of these persons received heavy sentences; but these examples do not appear to have made much impression on the other members of the Criminal classes. During the ensuing year steps will be taken to enforce, so far as possible, the limited amount of joint responsibility in villages which is sanctioned by the Frontier Regulation; but I fear that the increase of crime will not be effectually checked until this system of joint responsibility in villages is considerably enlarged, and also some efficient system of watch and ward in agricultural villages is secured by legal enactments.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HAZARA.

(MR. CUNNINGHAM).

According to the yearly statements, cases of mischief by fire to cattle sheds and stacks of fodder have steadily risen, thus—

1885	70
1886	78
1887	107

I do not believe that this increase is real, and attribute it to more accurate registration. For the past 3 months every case reported by the Police or by petition direct has been taken up by me—where possible under Section 30, Act X. 1882, but usually of course under the new Frontier Crimes Regulation—and I have no doubt that a number of these cases will now appear in the Returns which formerly did not go beyond an entry in a Thana Diary. In the last 3 months, October, November, December, 45 cases were reported.

I made some remarks on this subject in the Report for 1886, and suggested that as a remedy for and as a means of checking this form of crime, power should be given to the Magistrate to assess and realise as a fine on a group of villages the value of property lost by "Mischief" under Sections 428, 429, 435 and 436; the whole district being divided for the purpose into circles having regard as far as possible to tribal or clanish settlements.

The importance of the matter in this district is my excuse for adverting to it again. A similar proposal was made at the same time by the Magistrate of the Lahore district, and in reviewing the Annual Report, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor directed enquries to be made from the Commissioners of the 4 interior divisions. The Frontier was omitted because it had already been specially treated by the provisions of the Regulation IV, 1887.

I venture here to invite attention to the fact that in dealing with this form of crime, the new Regulation leaves matters much as they were under the old laws.

The peculiarity of the offence is that it is committed with the utmost ease—it is a sure method of injuring an enemy—it leaves behind no trace of the offender; a child with ten lucifer matches or a piece of burning tinder can fire ten stacks in one night.

The injured man invariably accuses his nearest enemy, and is never without two or three men of his party in the village to swear they saw the man running away.

The evidence is never conclusive enough for a conviction under ordinary procedure.

I have found Jirgas most averse to convicting—in nearly all cases referred to such councils, the jirga has recorded its opinion that there is no proof beyond the fact of enmity between the parties, though as a sort of *viâ media* they frequently propose a small fine where, if the man accused be really guilty, he should be severely punished.

The only resource then is to proceed against the village community under Section 24, Regulation IV, 1887, which re-enacts the provisions of Section 3, Regulation I, 1872. Here again there is the same difficulty arising from the peculiar nature of the offence. Murder, theft, robbery, house-breaking and such crimes must usually either be committed under circumstances which facilitate a hue and cry, identification and pursuit, or they leave something tangible with the offender which may be followed up as a clue.

Cattle sheds and fodder stacks are scattered about over the hills of this district, often in lonely places at a distance from the homesteads of the people, the nature of the country would make escape easy even if the darkness of night did not ensure it.

When the character of the offence is such that at best evidence is difficult to get, it is clearly not easy to prove that a village has combined to suppress what they could hardly bring forward unless they fabricated it for the purpose.

Again murders and serious crimes are the result of some special feud or unusually bitter quarrel; against some serious offences against property such as house-breaking, extra precautions can be taken, but no precaution that is reasonable or practicable, will ensure the safety of the fodder a man has stored up for his cattle from the hand of an enemy on a dark night; and the smallest or most petty grudge is sufficient to induce these offences.

The commonest ground alleged for suspecting a man is that a few weeks or months ago the complainant gave evidence against him in a Civil or Criminal case, and that the accused is now paying off the score.

Every case heard in our Courts, Civil or Criminal, starts that sort of grudge which in time sets fire to two or three cowsheds or hayricks.

The procedure which has been proposed would at once cut away the very object and remove the inducement for this class of offence, and I believe that whereas cases now occur by the hundred, they could fall in a year or two to a few score.

Subject.—Offences under Local and Special Laws.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRANWALA.

(LT. COL. BARTHOLOMEW).

There has been a very large increase in good behaviour cases, 436 persons have been proceeded against during November and December 1887, and 378 have already been put on security. This is not an increase of crime, but a means of diminishing it. Already the good effects are discernable. Against 69 cases of theft and criminal trespass returned as true in December 1886, we have 37 in December 1887, and they will be still more apparent next year, I hope. I have had the greatest assistance from Mr. Lemarchand who has most carefully prepared the lists of habitual evil-doers, great and small, andsecurity has been taken ranging from Rs. 5,000 from zaildars down to Rs. 50 from Sansis. In hardly any cases has there been any attempt to show cause why security should not be taken. I am firmly convinced from my 4 years' experience of Jhang, where in 1884 serious crime had sunk to 426 cases as against 890 in 1880, (*vide* Chief Court's Criminal Reports) that systematic and concerted action by the Deputy Commissioners of he great cattle-lifting and house-breaking Districts for two or three years against habitual evil-doers would diminish serious crime by at least one-half.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE

(MR. W. O. CLARK).

The cases were as follows :—

		1886.	...	1887.
1.	Number of persons from whom security was demanded	244	...	811
2.	Number of persons imprisoned in default	34	...	91
3.	Number of persons detained for more than one month in default	21	...	51
4.	Average amount of security demanded ...	Rs. 189	..	384

Each Magistrate to whom a local jurisdiction is entrusted in concert with the police, marched through his jurisdiction and took securities from bad characters.

Hitherto bad characters have often avoided action by taking themselves off when they heard the Magistrates were coming. The Magistrates in such cases now take all the evidence against such absconders on the spot and issue process for their appearance under Section 114, Criminal Procedure Code. In this way the absconders derive no benefit by their absconding.

The average amount of security demanded was largely increased. Security is now frequently taken from men in a good 'position of life, who are at the same time habitual thieves.

In order to guard against men being unnecessarily detained in Jail, I have had periodical jail deliveries, when I have gone over the cases of all men in jail and where advisable, modified the orders so as to admit of the men procuring bail. I held the last of these jail deliveries in the beginning of December, when there remained 17 men in jail.

I think the action taken in this district against bad characters has had a great effect in reducing crime.

It is more from the statement of Lambardars, Zaildars, Police Officers and Magistrates, than from the figures that I express this opinion. I have no doubt it has had a great effect on unreported crime. Broadly speaking, the extended use of Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, gives the Lambardars and Zaildars, Magisterial powers in a safe and effective way. They will know who the offenders are in their neighbourhood, though they are unable to bring proofs against them, and when the Magistrate comes round to take security, they hand up the offenders.

It also enables them to check petty crimes which no one will take the trouble to attend long distances to prosecute, and temporary thefts of cattle committed in order to obtain a small sum for the return of the cattle (a very prevalent offence). The men who go in for this kind of crime know, that though they may escape for a time, yet, that when the Magistrate comes round they will be put on security.

Subject.—Trials under the Frontier Regulations.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HAZARA.

(Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

It is too early to give any opinion as to the working of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

It came into force in March, but was understood then to apply only to Pathans and Biluchis who number but a small proportion of the people of Hazara, and are less than half, even if Swatis and other allied clans are included. Later in the year the Chief Court ruled it applied to no one against whom it had not been enforced by special notification—this point was not set at rest until 15th November 1887, and meanwhile the old Regulation legalising Jirga procedure had been repealed, so that no conclusions can be drawn from this year's figures.

I find jirgas very averse to convicting.

In this connection, I will only say that it is impossible for the officer who is Collector, District Judge, and District Magistrate as well as Deputy Commissioner, to work the new Regulation satisfactorily. To enable him to apply it so as to produce any visible results, he should be assisted by the transfer of civil appellate work to the Senior Assistant or Extra Assistant, and by the appointment of an Additional Magistrate of the District to hear cases under Section 30, Act X. 1882.

Frontier cases, reports, and so called Political work which appears in no return, takes up much time, which in other districts could be devoted to ordinary Magisterial work.

Under the new Crimes Regulation for instance, all cases of cattle poisoning and mischief by fire (of which last kind alone there were 45 in 3 months) become the subject of long enquiries and proceeding in the Deputy Commissioner's Court. So far as possible, I insist on the culprit being produced or the village fined; but to effect this, a special report to the Commissioner is necessary, and each case requires as much time and thought as a Sessions case under Section 30, Act X. 1882.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI.

(Mr. TRAFFORD).

Subject.—General.

The only remark I wish to make in this place is that by our system, while every precaution is taken to secure an innocent man from punishment, I am doubtful if it sufficiently ensures the punishment of the guilty. I think the Courts should have more powers to help the cause of justice by giving rewards to persons who render substantial aid in bringing offenders to justice; everything should be done to encourage persons to help us in this way, the witnesses should be liberally treated, there should be some procedure of a summary nature to check persons from giving false evidence on behalf of accused persons which they are so ready to do now. Everything now makes for the accused, witnesses are got at, pleaders employed to bully or puzzle the Magistrates, (no one appearing for the Crown). If the Magistrate acquits, everybody is satisfied, while if he convicts, he has to take much more trouble in the trial itself and to run the gauntlet of appellate or revising Courts, with the possibility of getting censured by his superiors.

Human nature being what it is, we must always expect a certain amount of laziness, good nature and timidity on the part of the Magistrates, inclining them to acquit rather than to convict, but perhaps if public prosecutors were appointed to conduct every important case, with power to the Magistrate to order their expenses to be paid out of results or fines, some check would be placed on too frequent acquittals. At the same time I am by no means prepared to admit that the Magistrates in this Division generally encourage crime by too lax acquittals, but if they are thought to be so, the above explanation and remedy are suggested.

SESSIONS JUDGE, AMRITSAR.

(Mr. WILKINSON).

I have had occasion more than once during the year, to notice the unsatisfactory manner in which medical evidence is recorded. Para 4 of Judicial Circular XIV requires that an English-speaking Medical Officer's deposition shall be recorded by an English-speaking Magistrate. The result in this district has been that the most important evidence in the most importaut class of criminal cases has been recorded by an Officer in his first year of service. However experienced an Officer may be, he cannot properly examine any witness, much more a witness of the importance of the Civil Surgeon in cases of death by violence, without knowing in some details the features of the case. No officer has time to study

cases in other Courts in order to examine one witness. The consequence is that, if scientific terms are more accurately reproduced than formerly, medical witnesses, evidence is far more perfunctorily recorded, and one case certainly was committed to the Sessions which would probably have been quashed in the Magistrate's Court if the Magistrate who heard the remainder of the case had personally examined the Civil Surgeon. I have complained so frequently on this point to the District Magistrate of Amritsar that he has directed the committing Magistrate to attend at the Civil Surgeon's examination and suggest questions to the Magistrate recording it. Unless this or a system of interrogatories be adopted, Sessions Courts will be much hampered. It may be said that the remedy lies with Sessions Judges who can summon the Civil Surgeon if he is not properly examined, but this, I would submit, wastes the time of the Magistrate, the Sessions Court and the Civil Surgeon, and what if the Civil Surgeon have retired or died or have been transferred,

---

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE

(Mr. W. O. CLARK).

The most serious feature is the large increase in thefts. I am disposed to think this increase is apparent rather than real, and is due to more careful reporting. The more attention that is paid to criminal work the greater will be the proportion of reported or unreported cases.

Officers in charge of police stations find it more dangerous and difficult to refuse to raise reports and the people are more disposed to report when their reports are attended to.

Pressure has also been brought to bear upon Lambardars to fulfil their duties in the matter of reporting crime.

I am confirmed in this view by the fact that there has been no corresponding increase in the number of theft cases brought to trial, they were—

In 1886	..	680
„ 1887	..	679

Presumably the police were as efficient in 1887 as in 1886, and I think these figures are perhaps a safer test of the state of crime than the reported cases. As regards the increase in robbery cases, unless these cases were analogous, not much importance can be attached to the increase. It is a matter of reporting, a very large proportion of cases reported as simple theft came under the definition of robbery, but are not so reported.

The number of convictions for robbery was the same in both years, namely 8. There has been a decrease in burglaries returned as true, a slight increase in the number of cases sent for trial, and a more than proportionate increase in convictions.

	Burglaries sent for trirls	*Convictions.*
1886	243	150
1887 ..	264	196

* * * * * * * *

In addition to the measures for repression of crime that can be adopted under existing powers further measures are desirable such as—

(a) The surveillance of habitual criminals.

(b) The strengthening of the Magisterial and Police Staff which have not been strengthened to cope with the increased crime.

(c) The prosecution by Government of difficult cases and appeals.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRANWALA

(Lt.-Col. BARTHOLOMEW).

With reference to the increase of crime and the increasing inability of Police and Magistrates to cope with it, adverted to in last year's Criminal Report for the Province, I am inclined to think, and my opinion is supported by Native Magistrates and Police officers of long experience, that the evil is not quite so serious as it appears.

Year by year sufferers from serious crime resort more to the Police and to the Magistrate, and less to private compromise, and Police officers are more careful to record every complaint.

The fear of being punished for compounding felony also induces complainants to come forward.

The necessary decrease of European Magisterial agency is no doubt a weakness, and Native Magistrates are too often browbeaten by and afraid of Pleaders, and think too much in deciding cases whether their decisions will stand on appeal instead of being solely swayed by right and justice. As I have previously stated, systematic and concerted action against habitual offenders by District Magistrates for some years is wanted for the Bar tract.

In these days of railroads the Criminal Tribes Act ought to be extended to all men with two convictions, or who have been twice put on security for bad livelihood.

The Chowkidars who at present are as a rule the private servants of Lambardars, and are not regularly paid, should be entertained by the District Superintendent, Police, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, should be stationed at a distance from their own dwelling, and should be paid monthly by and be responsible to the District Superintendent, Police.

SESSIONS JUDGE, FEROZEPORE

(Mr. G. L. SMITH).

Perjury.—This is a most serious offence, and yet, though it is committed generally, indeed in almost every case it may be said, no notice whatever is taken of it, unless the case is one of the most flagrant description and very easy of proof. To this impurity is to be ascribed the absolutely rotten state to which the evidence in this country has now come, the result of which is that evidence of any kind can rarely be trusted, and therefore convictions are very hard to obtain or to uphold. This I think is one of the main causes of the general increase of crime—that is, that the probabilities of acquittal are so great that the fear of punishment does not act as a deterrant.

It requires no argument to prove how, where perjury is unpunished and moral checks non-existent (as in this country) there must be innumerable opportunities found in false charges and false evidence for venting on an enemy that malice and ill-feeling and outcome of party-spirit which is all too prevalent in India.

The impunity which perjury enjoys had no doubt its foundation in the cumbrous procedure required by the present law of prosecution for it, which requires that a Court other than that before which the offence is committed should try it. This provision of the law practically acts as prohibitive to prosecutions, not only because of its combrousness, but because of the uncertainty of results, it being always probable that the 2nd Court will not concur with the first and the result is a *fiasco*.

I would amend the law so as to enable the Court before which the offence of perjury occurs (and which is by far the best judge of it) to dispose of the case, and I would empower selected officers to dispose of the case summarily.

Such procedure militates against the advanced state to which the law in this country has now attained, but it is an exceptional measure recommended for most exceptional circumstances, and I think it is worth sacrificing any considerations of symmetry and sentiment to put a stop or even a check to the deluge of perjury which is flooding the country.

If the people could once be made to understand that perjury would not go unpunished (even if it entailed only a fine), I am satisfied that there would be an immense decrease in the work of all the Courts and a very much purer administration of justice. Not only would the number of cases be much smaller and the witnesses fewer, but of the latter the evidence of those who did come forward would be much curtailed and simplified if the Court were freed for the present necessity of tracing the obscure ramifications of alleged enmity between accused and the witness or their relatives to the 4th generation.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE MOOLTAN.

(Major HUTCHINSON).

The scheme now under consideration of legalising Police supervision over men who have been convicted under Chapter XVII, Indian Penal Code, is an excellent idea, but it will not touch the men principally responsible for the crime, that is men in power like Zaildars and Lambardars against whom convictions cannot be obtained, and the real way to put down crime is to begin with such men. They are all powerful in their villages, and if they chose, could put an end at once to cattle-lifting which is the normal crime of the District, and also to a greater part of the burglaries; but on the contrary, I am confident, many of them harbour thieves and take a share of the profits.

In cattle-lifting cases I find that as a rule no report is made to the Police until the complainants have done their best to recover their property privately. If they fail, they apply to the Police. I am sure that in hundreds of cases the cattle are traced and returned, the cases being compounded, often they are reported after recovery has been effected.

I think a remedy would be to make all Zaildars and Lambardars *ex-officio* Police officers, thereby rendering it obligatory on them to report all crime at once, and to assist the Police; at present it is more permissive than obligatory. Chowkidars too should not be the private servants of the Lambardars.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JHELUM.

(Mr. BEACHCROFT).

I would draw particular attention to Mr. Wilson's remarks under this head. It is gratifying to find that his attempts to cope with the crime in his district appear likely to be successful. I have no doubt that promptitude on the part of the police in recording fully the statements of all those who are likely to know the circumstances of the case and also the despatch of a Magistrate to the spot in important cases is a most valuable measure, especially in the Shahpur and the Jhelum Districts, and the only thing which will give Magistrates and Judges any feeling of assurance that the evidence brought before them has not been deliberately concocted for the purpose of gratifying the spite of one of the two factions into which every village is divided. Scarcely an offence occurs in which an attempt is not made to run in some enemy besides the really guilty party, with the result that even the guilty party escapes, because the evidence is so clearly false as regards some of the accused.

One very characteristic form of crime in both these Districts, is the great faction fights in which very often the whole village is concerned, if not in the actual fighting still in urging on their partizans. They are particularly difficult to deal with as cases, owing chiefly to the fact that there is not a single man present who does not belong to one party or the other, but also to the inherent difficulty of getting detailed evidence of an offence, which involves so much confusion. One expedient might, I think, be tried. with some prospect of success, that is to say, the establishment of a punitive post of Police in any village where a riot of magnitude involving life or serious injuries to a number of people has occurred. The usual objection to establishing such post, *viz*, that the innocent are punished along with the guilty, would not apply or would apply in a very modified degree. For where the whole village or a vast majority is involved, it would of course be necessary to give the powers of establishing such a post to the Deputy Commissioner with or without the sanction of the Commissioner, so there should be as little delay as possible in the retribution following on the offence. As matters are at present, these riots are a grave scandal to the administration, and those concerned in them escape the punishment they deserve.

With reference to a recent circular directing that the District Superintendent of Police or an Assistant should act as public prosecutor in sessions cases, I have to point out that in many Districts there is not an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and that under Section 13 (2), Act X 1886 "An Officer of Police shall not be permitted to conduct the prosecution if he has taken any part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted." It follows that either the District Superintendent, Police, is prevented from enquiring into the important cases which are likely to be committed to the Sessions, however desirable it may be, or he is precluded from appearing as public prosecutor in the same cases. But the expedient is at best a poor make-shift for the appointment of a public prosecutor; and Police Officers have not the legal training which is required to make them adequate representatives of the Crown.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR

(Mr. WILSON).

Although there has been an increase in the number of offences under the Penal Code admitted to be true (from 2,124 to 2,476), I think we may accept the universal verdict of the people that the amount of serious crime has really diminished, and the feeling of security been strengthened, the increase shown in the statistics being due partly to a large number of petty offences caused by the prevailing scarcity, and partly to the inclusion of offences which would not formerly have been returned. At all events it is very satisfactory that the percentage of admitted cases under the Penal Code brought to trial should have risen from 72 to 74, against 71, the percentage for the Province; and that in the class of offences against property the percentage of admitted cases brought to trial should have risen from 43 to 51, against 45 for the Province. Still more satisfactory is it that the percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred should have risen, from 41 to 53, against 40 for the Province, or taking only offences under the Penal Code, should have risen from 31 to 43, against 28, the percentage for the Province. The net result is perhaps best shown by the facts that 1,549 persons were convicted of offences under the Penal Code against 988 last year, and that 1,076 persons were imprisoned against 566 last year

The causes of this marked improvement in the results of our efforts to cope with crime are (1) The greater severity of the punishments awarded, sentences of over two years' imprisonment having increased from 28 to 34, and of over six months' from 179 to 338, whipping from 41 to 69, and fines from Rs. 15,458 to Rs. 29,622, and two of the most

noted thieves having been sentenced to seven years' transportation. (2) The taking of security for good behaviour from influential men who were in the habit of encouraging thieves and receiving a share of the stolen property. (3) The enlistment on the side of Government of the leading men throughout the district by putting them each in charge of a circle of villages, and requiring them to assist in the prevention and detection of crime each in his own circle and neighbourhood, those who distinguished themselves being rewarded with Inams and Sanads, and those who neglected this duty, being threatened with deprivation of their privilege. The leading men now understand that in order to gain the favour of Government they must assist in the detection of crime, and there is considerable emulation among them on this point. (4) The granting of Sanads, and rewards to all private persons, trackers and police who distinguish themselves in bringing cases to proof. (5) The award of liberal compensation to complainants, which encourages them to report the offence at once and use every endeavour to convict the offender instead of compromising the case. The amount so awarded has increased from Rs. 2,209 to Rs. 7,815, being 26 per cent. of the whole amount of the fines against 15 for the Province. (6) The prosecution of false witnesses and false accusers. (7) But most of all I ascribe the improved results to the adoption by the Police of the rule that the first report of an offence at the Police station should be recorded there and then very fully, the person making the report being carefully cross-examined as to the time and circumstances of the offence, the witnesses and what they saw and heard and all other matters bearing on the case of which he is aware. When the complainant's statement is thus fully taken down immediately after the event, when he is alone at the Police-station, and before he has bad time to concoct evidence with his friends, it makes it much more difficult for him to manufacture false evidence afterwards, and not only saves the innocent from mistaken conviction, but enables the Court to judge from a comparison of the original report with the statement of the witnesses before it, how far their evidence is to be believed. Similarly the Police have been urged to lose no time in proceeding to the spot and recording the evidence not only of the witnesses named by the complainant but of all who are likely to know the circumstances of the case, whether it tells for or against the accused, and to make it their object, not to prove the case against the accused but to elicit the facts of the case. The great difficulty in getting a conviction in this district is that the people generally are so clever and so unscrupulous in manufacturing false evidence that it is difficult to believe any evidence at all, and the only way to circumvent this tendency is to get down in writing the statements of all concerned as quickly as possible. I have to thank the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. O'Connor, for the readiness with which he has carried out my suggestions, and it is to this improvement in the Police enquiries that I consider the increased proportion of convictions is largely due.

Among measures which are required for the improvement of the criminal administration, I have urged the following in a recent letter to the Commissioner :—

(*a*). Higher rates of pay to the Sergeants and rank and file of the police, so as to secure fairly trustworthy and intelligent men who can read and write—the employment of more highly-paid trackers and skilled detectives—and the grant of a larger sum to be given away as rewards to constables and private persons.

(*b*). The improvement of the quality of the village watchmen by increasing their pay even at the cost of reducing their numbers.

(*c*). More power to remove headmen who neglect their Police duties.

(*d*). The extention of the operation of the Track Law so as to make the whole village liable, whether there be tracks or no where it is evident that the offender belongs to the village, or that the inhabitants generally connive at his escape.

(*e*). The improvement of the standard of pleaders.

(*f*). Power to administer the oath on the Kuran or on Ganges water.

(*g*). Greater power to use the Police-diaries as evidence.

(*h*). Greater severity of jail discipline.

If these measures were adopted, we should be in a better position to put down crime and to give that security of life and property which it is the first duty of Government to afford.

SESSIONS JUDGE, RAWALPINDI.

(MR. FRIZELLE).

The want of better prosecution in Sessions cases is seriously felt. In almost every case the accused are now defended by lawyers, and it is not uncommon for the opposite party to employ pleaders at their own expense to assist the prosecution. This is a duty which more fitly pertains to Government, and the appointment of a professional lawyer as standing public prosecutor in this Division will soon become a necessity.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT

(MR. BECKETT).

Mr. Ogilvie remarks that the complete subordination of the Police to the District Magistrate is one of the measures necessary to check the increase of crime. In this I do not concur. The time has come to put the Police on the same footing as those across the Indus. They should be under their own Departmental officers and confine themselves to doing solely Police work. Of late years Districts have been undermanned, and there has been a tendency to make work over to Police officers which should be done by other agency. I concur generally with what Mr. Dames says regarding the surveillance of Criminal classes. Act X of 1882 curtailed the powers of taking security from bad characters, and the result is an increase of crime all over the Province. I have already and so often stated my views on this subject, that I need not repeat them now.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

(MR. OGILVIE).

How to check the increase of crime is the problem which must now engage special attention. I have indicated my opinion on this subject in my remarks above, under the second printed head of report. The necessary measures are, I think, briefly as follows :—

1. The complete subordination of the Police to the District Magistrate. This we have at present on the Frontier, and I earnestly hope that the system will not be interfered with. This complete subordination is necessary, first, to enable the Magistrate of the District to efficiently control and assist the Police and also to take a personal interest in Police working; secondly, to do away with departmental friction; and thirdly, to secure the co-operation of all branches of the District administration in checking crime and detecting offences.

2. The enforcement by legal enactment of a system of joint responsibility for watch and ward, and for the detection of offences within local limits, in agricultural villages. The powers of lumbardars as subordinate Police officers should be increased, and the agricultural communities should be made responsible for the watch and ward of their villages. All house-holders ought to take their turn to watch according to a roster or pay for substitutes. In cases which are left undetected by the carelessness or criminal connivance of the villagers, compensation should be levied and paid to the sufferers by the offence.

If these measures were adopted, I think that crime would be effectually checked in the rural districts; and in the towns it ought to be easily kept in hand by the Police.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA GHAZI KHAN.

(MR. DAMES).

The surveillance of the criminal classes is a subject requiring special attention. There can be no doubt that the provisions of Act X of 1882 have operated so as to increase considerably the difficulty of taking security from habitual offenders.

The law as now interpreted, requires that proceedings should be taken against only one person in each case, and this practically renders it impossible to take security in more than a very limited number of cases. Only the more important ones are taken up. This is a class of work which should not be entrusted to any other than the District Magistrate himself, or selected 1st Class Magistrates of experience, or otherwise it is apt to lead to oppression, but these officers are too over-burdened with other work to make separate judicial enquiries into hundreds of cases when each enquiry requires record to be kept up by the Magistrate with his own hand.

From my own experience I can say that it is quite incompatible with a proper discharge of other duties.

I would suggest that the law be amended so as to enable Magistrates to try several habitual offenders together when the witnesses against them are the same, and also that the persons from whom security can be taken, should again be defined in the terms used in Section 505 of Act X of 1872, and not in the language of Section 110 of Act X of 1882.

Magistrates should also, I think, be empowered to demand security from all offenders under Chapter XVII on conviction, so as to render it unnecessary to bring them up again after their release.

The clause of Section 123 of Act X of 1882, requiring the confirmation of the Sessions Court when security for more than one year is demanded, might, I think, be repealed.

There seems no good reason why, subject to the rules regarding appeal and revision, Magistrates of the 1st Class should not demand security for two years, and Magistrates of the District for a longer term Possibly they might be allowed to demand security for 7 years, as this is the limit of their powers under Section 30, and is also the limit up to which convicted felony remain under the surveillance of the Police in England.

The power of revision, which practically amounts to an appeal, would sufficiently provide against the abuse of this power. It would obviate the necessity of bringing well-known ringleaders in crime up again and again for the purpose of having security taken from them.

In Frontier Districts I would suggest that the power of taking security under Frontier Regulation as provided in Section 39 of the Frontier Regulation, 1887, in cases where a breach of the peace is probable, should be extended to the class of persons described in Section 505 of Act X of 1872.

These measures or others of a similar nature seem to be required to strengthen the Police and District authorities in dealing with the criminal classes. Act X of 1882 circumscribed these powers and the results have shown that they were really required in the interests of the Public.